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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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Vol. XXXVI., No. 6. Whole No. 929 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1908 Price 10 Cents

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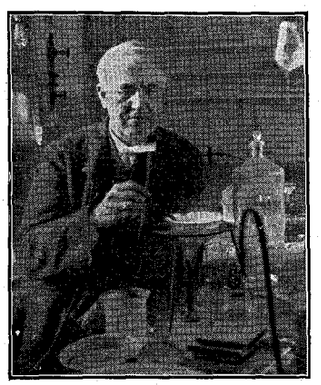

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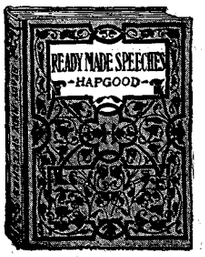

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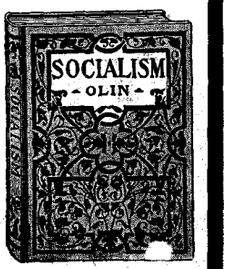

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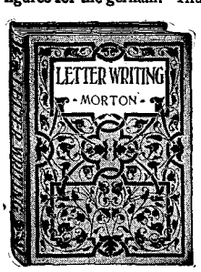

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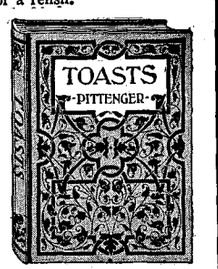

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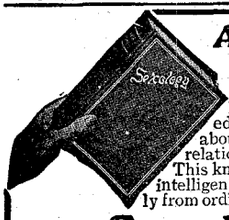

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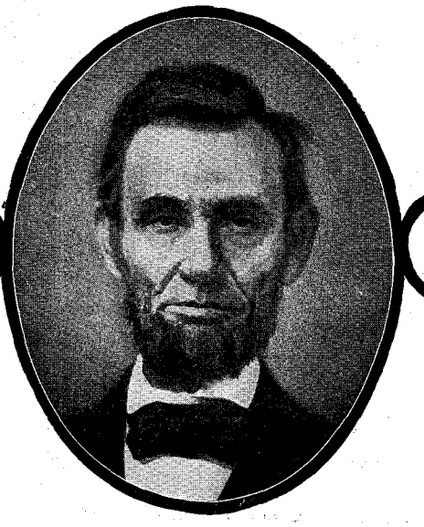

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Isaac K. Funk, Pres., Adam W. Wagnalls, Vice-Pres. and Treas., Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 6 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 929

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE PRESIDENT'S ONSLAUGHT

ALL kinds of motives are being attributed by his enemies to the President for his unmerciful castigation of the "predatory interests" in his message to Congress last week. "It appears," said Senator Tillman, "to be the last appeal to the populace to rise and force the crown on the modest and retiring hero who is the only honest patriot left in the country." Some papers, like the New York *World* (Dem.) and *Press* (Rep.), give prominence to the suggestion that the President timed this scorching message so it would crowd Governor Hughes's speech out of the press and out of public attention. The President's admirers, however, repudiate such motives as foreign to his nature. Thus the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) says:

"His pleas will be heard and heeded by his fellow countrymen. No man in our history has so won them. If his unceasing zeal sometimes irritates even those who agree with him and admire him, this is because of the very qualities which have made his Presidency a great moral awakening of the deeper convictions and conscience of the American people."

The London *Times* is reported by cable as saying:

"His pluck and persevering courage never have been so strikingly demonstrated as on this occasion. Roosevelt has been the first since Lincoln's day to see that the responsibilities of the United States on the American Continent and in the world demand greater earnestness in treatment."

The purport of the message is a recommendation to Congress to reenact the Employers' Liability Law in a form that will meet the views of the Supreme Court, to provide compensation for employees injured in the Government service, and to take "some action in connection with the abuse of injunctions in labor cases." But the President soon leaves these recommendations, to launch into a vehement attack on "predatory wealth"—the wealth, as he says, "accumulated on a giant scale by all forms of iniquity, ranging from the oppression of wage-workers to unfair and unwholesome methods of crushing out competition and to defrauding the public by stock-jobbing and the manipulation of securities." After naming Standard Oil and the Santa Fé Railway Company specifically in this connection, he proceeds:

"Certain wealthy men of this stamp, whose conduct should be abhorrent to every man of ordinarily decent conscience, and who commit the hideous wrong of teaching our young men that phenomenal business success must ordinarily be based on dishonesty, have during the last few months made it apparent that they have banded together to work for a reaction. Their endeavor is to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law, to prevent any additional legislation which would check and restrain them, and to secure, if possible, a freedom from all restraint which will permit every unscrupulous wrongdoer to do what he wishes unchecked, provided he has enough money. The only way to counteract the movement in which these men are engaged is to make clear to the public just what they have done in the past and just what they are seeking to accomplish in the present."

He characterizes the methods of these financiers in the following strong terms:

"The methods by which the Standard Oil people and those engaged in the other combinations of which I have spoken above have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labor union, and every form of violence, corruption, and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing in politics."

These men, he declares, are carrying on a colossal campaign of vilification against the Administration and its policies, and he excoriates them thus:

"The amount of money the representatives of certain great moneyed interests are willing to spend can be gaged by their recent publication broadcast throughout the papers of this country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of huge advertisements attacking with envenomed bitterness the Administration's policy of warning against successful dishonesty, and by their circulation of pamphlets and books prepared with the same object; while they likewise push the circulation of the writings and speeches of men who, whether because they are misled or because, seeing the light, they yet are willing to sin against the light, serve these their masters of great wealth to the cost of the plain people. The books and pamphlets, the controlled newspapers, the speeches by public or private men to which I refer, are usually and especially in the interest of the Standard Oil Trust and of certain notorious railroad combinations, but they also defend other individuals and corporations of great wealth that have been guilty of wrongdoing. It is only rarely that the men responsible for the wrongdoing themselves speak or write. Normally they hire others to do their bidding, or find others who will do it without hire. From the Railroad Rate Law to the Pure Food Law, every measure for honesty in business that has been passed during the last six years has been opposed by these men on its passage and in its administration with every resource that bitter and unscrupulous craft could suggest and the command of almost unlimited money secure. But for the last year the attack has been made with most bitterness upon the actual administration of the law, especially through the Department of Justice, but also through the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Bureau of Corporations. The extraordinary violence of the assaults upon our policy contained in these speeches, editorials, articles, advertisements, and pamphlets, and the enormous sums of money spent in these various ways, give a fairly accurate measure of the anger and terror which our public actions have caused the corrupt men of vast wealth to feel in the very marrow of their being. . . . . .

"The key-note of all these attacks upon the effort to secure

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Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

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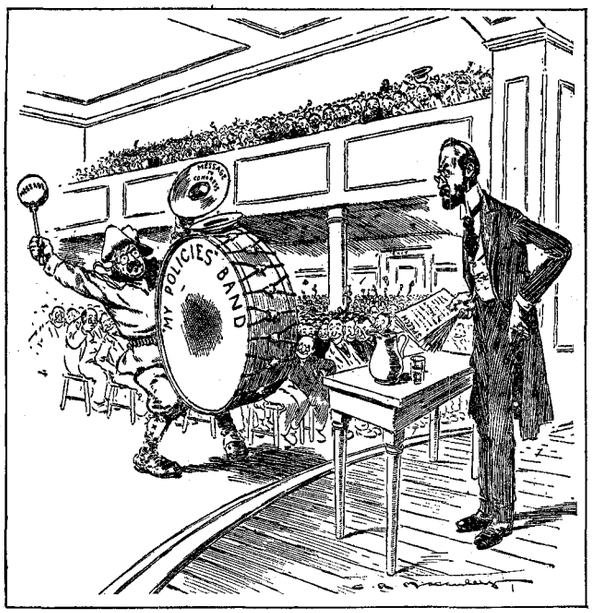
honesty in business and in politics is well exprest in brazen protests against any effort for the moral regeneration of the business world, on the ground that it is unnatural, unwarranted, and injurious, and that business panic is the necessary penalty for such effort to secure business honesty. The morality of such a plea is precisely as great as if made on behalf of the men caught in a gambling establishment when that gambling establishment is raided by the police."

In the following passage the President justifies criticism of the courts, when deserved:

"A judge who on the bench either truckles to the mob and shrinks from sternly repressing violence and disorder, or bows down before a corporation, who fails to stand up valiantly for the rights of property on the one hand, or, on the other, by misuse of the process of injunction or by his attitude toward all measures



DISTURBING THE MEETING.
—Macaulay in the New York *World*.

for the betterment of the conditions of labor, makes the wage-worker feel with bitterness that the courts are hostile to him; or who fails to realize that all public servants in their several stations must strive to stop the abuses of the criminal rich—such a man preforms an even worse service to the body politic than the legislator or executive who goes wrong. The judge who does his full duty well stands higher and renders a better service to the people than any other public servant; he is entitled to greater respect, and if he is a true servant of the people, if he is upright, wise and fearless, he will unhesitatingly disregard even the wishes of the people if they conflict with the eternal principles of right as against wrong. He must serve the people, but he must serve his own conscience first. All honor to such a judge, and all honor can not be rendered him if it is rendered equally to his brethren who fall immeasurably below the high ideals for which he stands. Untruthful criticism is wicked at all times, and whoever may be the object; but it is a peculiarly flagrant iniquity when a judge is the object. No man should lightly criticize a judge; no man should, even in his own mind, condemn a judge unless he is sure of the facts. If a judge is assailed for standing against popular folly, and, above all, for standing against mob violence, all honorable men should rally instantly to his support. Nevertheless, if he clearly fails to do his duty by the public in dealing with law-breaking corporations, lawbreaking men of wealth, he must expect to feel the weight of public opinion; and this is but right, for except in extreme cases this is the only way in which he can be reached at all. No servant of the people has a right to expect to be free from just and honest criticism."

Replies to the President appear in the New York *Globe* and *Times*. *The Globe* attributes the recent panic to "the evidence of the presence of a disorderly mind in a place of great responsibility," and goes on to say of this "bitter, ill-advised, raw-beef, special-message excoriation":

"The country is not gravely apprehensive over the actualities of the Rate Bill, or fearsome of a pure-food bill for securities, or even of Federal license of interstate corporations. But it does fear the consequences of arousing a spirit of class hate, of stimulating the latent envy that the improvident feel toward the thrifty, of spreading the slander that our great business and financial institutions are prevailingly in the hands of criminals and criminaloids. The President, here and there in his discourse, professes to disclaim any intention of persuading his fellow citizens that every big man of affairs is probably a big crook, but the country has read the context of these disclaimers and deems them mere rhetorical and verbal safeguards. If the President has sought to discriminate—is as much alive to the duty of protecting the innocent as he is of punishing the guilty—he has been singularly lacking in skill. He has been misread, not only by his critics but by his supporters. Critics and supporters practically agree in their understanding of his ugly and disturbing statements and implications."

The Times remarks that "such delusion of persecution" as appears in the message "would ordinarily be commended to the attention of the psychiatrist," and hints further at lack of balance in the Presidential mind in this comment on the message:

"In the unseemly and undignified violence of language it surpasses all his previous achievements, and by its tone and temper it engenders a natural apprehension as to the extremes to which this ill-balanced man may permit his perfervid zeal to carry him. . . . . .

"To say that this astounding appeal to the hot-headed and the irresponsible will have a responsive echo in the country would be to say that the American people are hot-headed and irresponsible; that they have gone out of their sober senses; that they are ripe for a war of destruction against the elements of the nation's greatness and stability; that they have lost the power to discern where the orderly exercise of constitutional power ends and the rule of unreason begins.

"It is our belief that Mr. Roosevelt has at last gone where the people will not follow. It is not that the measures he advocates are beyond the range of candid and reasonable discussion. They are, as we have said, arguable, but he does not argue either with candor or with reason. The passion, the excitement, and the intemperance of speech with which he appeals to Congress and to the country are so lamentably out of keeping with the dignity of his great office, and his delusion that those who disagree with him and who oppose him are criminals banded together in a conspiracy is so palpable that even among his sympathetic admirers there must be engendered the gravest doubts of the prudence of further submission to the leadership of a man with such a temperament, with a mind thus organized."

CRITICISMS OF OUR NAVY ANSWERED

"WE have always been a great admirer of Mr. Reuterdahl's marine pictures, one of the chief elements of their charm being their freedom of treatment," says an anonymous writer in *The Scientific American*, who goes on to remark that in his recent sensational criticism of our battle-ships the marine artist "has carried this freedom of treatment into a field from which it should have been most rigidly excluded." Taking up Mr. Reuterdahl's charges *seriatim* the writer undertakes to show that, "generally speaking, they are either gross exaggerations or have no basis whatever in fact." It will be remembered that the most startling allegations (reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST, December 28, 1907, and January 4, 1908) had to do with structural defects, such as submerged armor-belts, insufficient freeboard, lack of protection for the gun-crews, and dangerously direct communication between the firing-decks and the magazines. According to Mr. Reuterdahl, "of all our battle-ships, not one shows the main armor-belt six inches above the water when fully equipped and ready for sea." "As a matter of fact," retorts his critic, "our ships, if we include those now building, show from 18 inches to 11 feet 6 inches of

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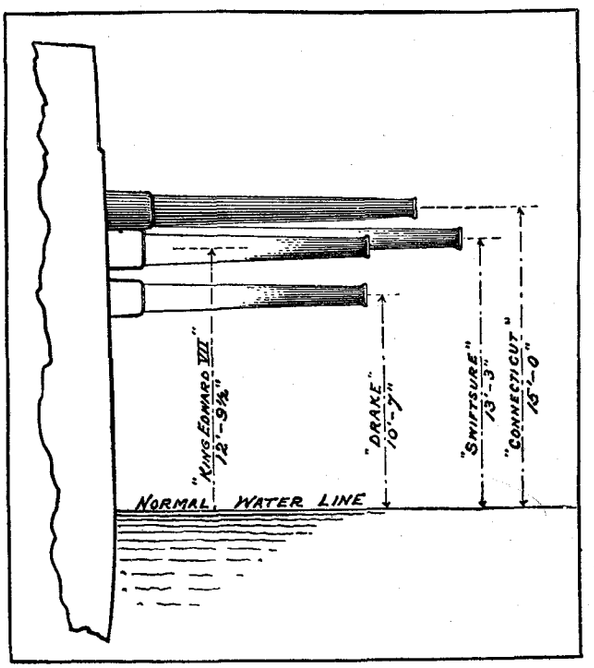


From "The Scientific American," New York.

HEIGHT OF UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GUNS ABOVE WATER.

"Mr. Reuterdahl says: 'The broadside guns of foreign battle-ships and cruisers are, generally speaking, twice as high as ours, and many of them are three times as high.' How grossly this is in error is shown by the above diagram, based on an article and drawing in London *Engineering* of January 15, 1904, discussing the height of British guns. We have added the 7-inch guns of the *Connecticut*. So far from the foreign broadside guns being 'twice' or 'thrice' as high as ours, the facts are that on these fourteen crack British ships they are several feet lower."

thick armor above the water-line when fully equipped." To quote further:

"It has long been recognized among naval experts that all criticisms and comparisons of ships, if they are to have any value, must be referred to some common standard, comparison being made only between ships of the same date and the same displacement, and all questions of draft, freeboard, height of guns, etc., being referred to some common water-line. The broad underlying fallacy which vitiates not merely Mr. Reuterdahl's article, but the whole of the campaign of criticism of the past few months is that this essential principle has been largely ignored. . . . . .

"Because the water-line of a ship must change with the amount of load she has on board, it is necessary to have some fixt datum to which her displacement, draft, freeboard, etc., may be referred. This datum, in our own and the British Navy, is known as the mean or normal water-line. It is the level at which our ships float when they have about two-thirds of their ammunition and stores and about 800 or 900 tons of coal aboard; and it is at this draft that the ship is required to make her specified speed during the Government trials. Thus, in the case of the *Vermont*, whose designed normal or mean draft is 24 feet 6 inches, the top of the armor-belt at this draft is 4 feet 3 inches above the water-line. At full-load draft the top of the belt would be still 25 inches above the water. . . . . .

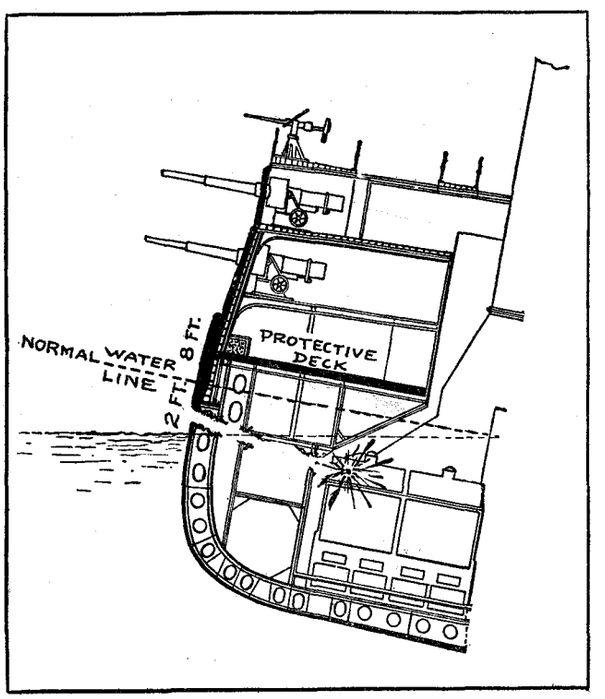
"Furthermore, even if the belts were submerged, which they are not, when our ships start out to find and fight the enemy, the consumption of coal, provisions, water, etc., would bring them up several inches a day, and, by the time they met the enemy, it is probable that they would be floating not much below their normal draft, with several feet of the belt above water."

To Mr. Reuterdahl's assertion that our ships would be at a disadvantage, if fighting in rough weather, because of their low freeboard as compared with foreign ships, the writer in *The Scientific American* replies that while the French school of naval design favors a lofty freeboard, the British, American, Japanese, and, to a less extent, the German favor a 20-foot freeboard. He reminds us that the battle of Tsushima was fought by Japanese ships of the same freeboard as our own, and in weather that was described in Admiral Togo's report as "rough." "But we have yet to hear that the Japanese broadside guns were 'useless in a seaway'; and our broadside guns are as high as, if not higher than, theirs." On this point he goes on to say:

"We have no space to consider the various foreign navies in detail, and in this reply we will confine ourselves to the acknowledged leader of them all, the British Navy. What are the facts? With one single exception, the *Dreadnought*, there is not a British battle-ship in commission with a forward deck 28 feet above the water, all the other modern battle-ships being, like our own, three-decked ships, that is, having a berth-deck, gun-deck, and main or upper deck above the protective deck; and the height between decks being about the same for all ships, viz., from 7 feet 6 inches to 8 feet, it follows that the height above normal water-line is approximately the same. As a matter of fact, on several of our ships the height between decks is greater than on the British ships, and the freeboard is correspondingly greater. . . . The statement that 'broadside guns of foreign battle-ships and cruisers are, generally speaking, twice as high as ours, and many of them three times as high,' would be startling indeed if it were true. As a matter of fact, our broadside guns are as high as the similar broadside guns in the German and Japanese navies, and, as we have seen, are from 2 to 4½ feet higher than those in some of the finest modern battle-ships and cruisers of the British Navy."

Turning to the charge that our gun-crews, especially those behind the "enormous" turret ports of the *Kearsarge*, are needlessly exposed, the writer points out that "it is an abuse of the ethics of fair criticism to keep ringing the changes on the supposed poor design of this out-of-date ship, without making any reference to the fact that in all of our later ships the ports have closed in on the guns until the protection is ample." When Mr. Reuterdahl names other ships in which the broadside guns lack adequate protection, they are ones which were authorized from twelve to seventeen years ago, and, according to *The Scientific American*, their defects are only those which were common to the battle-ships of most nations at that time.

But Mr. Reuterdahl's criticism of the open shaft from the turret guns to the handling-room "is well made," admits this writer. That the authorities themselves had already condemned the



From "The Scientific American," New York.

THE PERIL OF RAISING THE BELT.

This diagram shows what might happen to a vessel whose 10-foot armor-belt is 2 feet below and 8 feet above normal water-line, in case of a 9° roll. A shell entering below the belt would flood the big boiler- or engine-rooms or explode the magazine.

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arrangement may be inferred from the fact that "what is known as the interrupted hoist, with a floor cutting off the upper from the lower part of this shaft, is being installed on our latest ships."

In conclusion we are told that there is one feature in which "our ships are superior, and often greatly superior, ton for ton, to the ships of other navies." To quote:

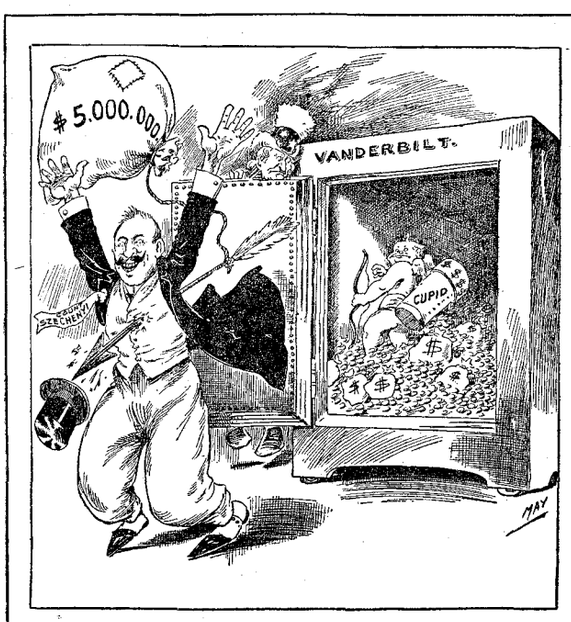
"We refer to the exceptionally heavy armament which they carry. Since the days of the Revolutionary War, it has been our aim to mount upon our ships heavier batteries than were carried by foreign ships of corresponding size; and to this policy very largely have been due our most brilliant victories, particularly where single ships were engaged. That policy has been steadily followed in the creation of our new Navy, whose birth may be dated from the year 1883."

This defense of our Navy by *The Scientific American* has been widely noticed by the press as the most specific and dispassionate answer that has yet been made to Mr. Reuterdahl's charges. In the mean time these charges have been officially investigated by a special committee consisting of Rear-Admiral Converse, president of the Naval Board on Construction, and Rear-Admiral Capps, chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair. No comprehensive account of the findings of this committee has yet reached the public, but from certain statements given to the press it appears that Mr. Reuterdahl's criticisms, except in minor instances, were dismissed as unfounded and misleading. It develops, however, that the Navy Department is now asking Congress for $750,000 for the installation of new turret ammunition hoists in twenty-five battle-ships and twelve armored cruisers.

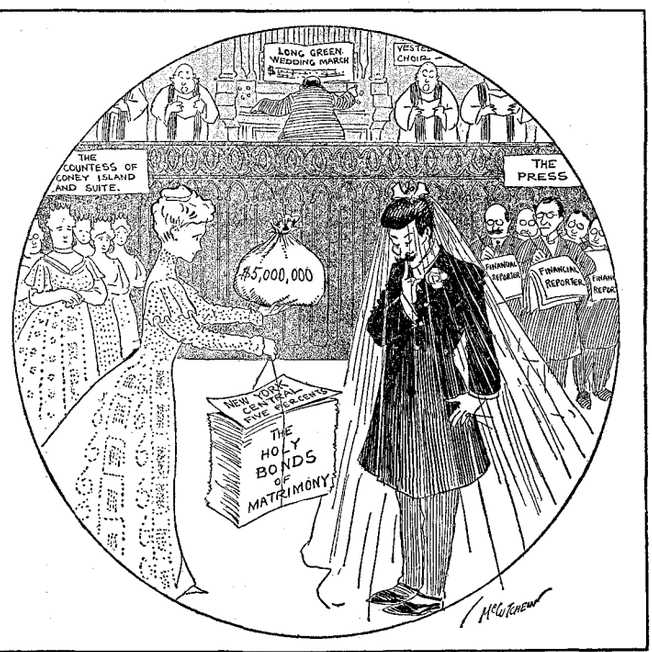
THE PROBLEM OF THE UNEMPLOYED

"WHAT is a man to do who is out of work in a financial crisis and is starving?" This question, which has been printed of late in conspicuous type in each week's issue of the *Appeal to Reason* (Socialist, Girard, Kan.), derives pertinence from the fact that most of our large cities are now confronted with the problem of the unemployed in an unusually acute form. "At the beginning the situation was described as 'a rich man's panic,'" says the San Francisco *Labor Clarion*," but to-day the conditions are such that the working classes are the greatest sufferers." "Police headquarters of the cities," writes the editor of *Collier's Weekly*, "are thronged each morning with first offenders—men and women whose crime it is to be hungry." And he adds: "Factory towns are full of idleness and noise, and the villages of the 'most prosperous country in the world' are facing a fag-end of winter that is heavy with trouble." The Socialist and labor press are in accord with the Pittsburg *Labor Tribune* when it asserts that "the industrial situation is much more unfavorable than the average newspaper reports indicate." The New York *Worker* (Socialist) offers two ingenious explanations of the optimistic predictions which are appearing in most of the old-party dailies. "For one thing," we read, "the smaller capitalists are 'whistling to keep their courage up,' because they do not understand the whole situation; *for* another thing, the financiers are working a 'confidence game' to draw out any cash that may be in retirement." Last September a Government bulletin stated that there were 156,000 labor jobs clamoring vainly for men to fill them. To-day, according to the Chicago *Socialist*, there are more than three million men in the United States hunting for work, and "in spite of the suicides there will be more to-morrow."

Parades of the unemployed in many of our cities, petitions to State and city governments for work, the records of the Army recruiting stations, and the reports of charity organizations, all bear witness to the panic's tragic aftermath. Columbus, Ohio, and a number of other cities are supplying emergency relief work. In Pittsburg the City Council authorized a bond issue of $2,523,000 for city improvements, with the provision that Pittsburg firms shall obtain the contracts and that only Pittsburg workmen shall be employed. The streets of Boston, New York, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Seattle, Chicago, and San Francisco have been paraded by "armies of the unemployed." In Boston one of these bands entered Trinity Church during a Sunday service and asked for the collection for the day. In Chicago 4,000 paraders, led by Dr. Benjamin L. Reitman, were roughly dispersed by the police. The number of men out of work in that city as a result of the industrial crisis is variously estimated by *The Daily Socialist* as 138,950, and by the Chicago Association of Commerce as about



AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART.
—May in the Detroit *Journal*.



FINANCIAL ITEM.
"With all my worldly goods I thee endow."
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Daily Tribune*.

WHY NOT A TAX ON INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES?

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CAN HE WALK WITHOUT THE SUPPORT?
—Kettner in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

HOW TO BE GOOD LOSERS
HOW TO BE HAPPY WITHOUT AN OFFICE
AMERICAN RULE IN CUBA WILL END ON OR BEFORE FEB'Y 1ST 1909.
T.R.
RALPH WILDER

ONE MORE YEAR FOR HIS FINAL EXAMINATION.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

CUBA PREPARES FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

80,000—exclusive of the strangers from lumber-camps and railroad-construction camps. A relief committee of the city's leading business men has decided to raise a fund of $100,000 for the benefit of suffering families. "Chicago," says the New York *Charities and the Commons*, "has the most trying situation and probably the largest number of unemployed men of any city at this time." To quote further:

"It is the natural center for industrial drifters from all parts of the Middle West, and it has in addition this year practically all of the Michigan and Wisconsin lumbermen. These men have been turned adrift in the woods, many of them without money, because the lumber companies could not obtain the cash for their work. The majority of them have 'beaten their way' to Chicago, and are there in numbers to complicate the situation. They are a rough lot, given to living in 'barrel-houses,' not inclined to work at anything but their own trade, if trade it may be called. One other phase needs to be noted. Unemployed men have been put at street-cleaning with the regular force, and are given three days' keep by the city for one day's work."

After a careful investigation of conditions in a score of our largest cities, the same publication, which is the national journal of philanthropy, reaches the following optimistic conclusions:

"Up to this date there has not been sharp suffering anywhere, or unusual suffering in many places; the 'man on the edge'—the vagrant, the seasonal worker, the homeless man, the odd-job man, has been out of work for some weeks, and has suffered somewhat as he always does in winter. . . . The movement of men from the smaller places to the large cities is greatly to be deplored, for the large cities have no work to offer, and the unemployed man is much better off in a community whose resources he knows and where he is known. The records of charitable societies show that Chicago had a bad situation, New York had increased burdens, and other cities varying amounts of trouble in providing for unemployed men depending more or less on local conditions—that there was a greatly increased demand for charitable relief during the month of December as compared with December of last year. The figures so far available indicate a gradually improving condition in January. Work is somewhat more plentiful, applications for relief and lodgings are slowly but persistently decreasing, and continue to show—most strongly in New York—that the applicants are not skilled men who are usually employed the year round."

But on the other hand, as the New York *Outlook* remarks, "provident institutions and savings-banks are being drawn upon by a comparatively large class of people, and, as such depositors' savings are gradually exhausted, a larger number is constantly drifting into the class of the unemployed and the homeless in need of work." Thus the New York *Tribune* reports that army enlistment in this city has increased 300 per cent. in the past two months, and that "the majority of the men who are enlisting after weeks of unemployment are former cashiers, clerks, and mechanics, and are well educated." Every one of the nine recruiting stations in New York City, it is said, has turned away from 500 to 800 applicants since December 1. At the same time the number of professional tramps in the city is so great that less than 1 per cent. of those applying for the city's charity at the Municipal Lodging House were found to be *bona-fide* workers out of work.

The only practical solution of the problem of the unemployed, says the Chicago *Socialist*, is that suggested by the workingmen themselves. To quote:

"The meetings of the unemployed and the labor organizations have demanded that regular work which must be done by municipalities and State and national governments should be anticipated during this time of stress. That is the simplest, easiest, most practical, reasonable suggestion that has ever been made. There is nothing revolutionary about it. There is nothing that would overturn society about it save as it would show the workers that they had the power to compel social action, and thus might lead them to take such political action as would abolish the unemployed forever.

"This is what is feared. It is not because of the proposals which are made at the meetings of the unemployed. It is not because of the expectation of riot. Riot would be invited, because this would give an opportunity to shoot and club the workers back into terrorized quiet.

"BUT RULERS ALWAYS FEAR THAT THEIR SUBJECTS MAY GET A KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR OWN POWER. They are frightened at any attempt to direct the course of events."

The Oakland *World*, a California weekly newspaper which claims to be "owned by and printed exclusively in the interest of the working class," proclaims that "the problem of unemployment" will be "the only issue for the Presidential campaign."

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GOVERNOR HUGHES ON NATIONAL ISSUES

IN a speech which the whole country has been awaiting with the keenest interest Governor Hughes at last outlines his position in regard to national issues, thereby robbing his opponents in the Republican party of their chief weapon against him—the charge that no one knew where he stood in those matters. "Those political manipulators posing as doubting Thomases and clamoring for a statement of Governor Hughes's national views, before they would take his Presidential measure, now have it," exclaims the New York *Press* (Rep.), which from the first has cherished the Hughes boom; and it adds, with jubilant malice: "They have it in the pit of the stomach with terrific force." His address—delivered before the New York Republican Club—is characterized by *The Tribune* (Rep.) as "clear, well-reasoned, and definitive, like all his public utterances." Altho he covers much of the same ground as does President Roosevelt in his special message to Congress—which, by a curious coincidence, reached the public almost simultaneously with the Governor's address—there is a marked contrast between the vigorous epithets of the one and the dispassionate phrases of the other. It is said that the only passage in Governor Hughes's speech which seemed to cause his hearers any surprise was his frank and hearty tribute to President Roosevelt's administration. "The country," he declared, "is under lasting obligation to President Roosevelt for his vigorous opposition to abuses and for the strong impulse he has given to movements for their correction"; and he added: "We shall have in the next campaign a notable vantage-ground, gained through the general admiration of his strong personality and the popular appreciation of the intensity of his desire to promote to righteous conduct of affairs and the welfare of his fellow men."

The Governor reveals himself, says the New York *Tribune*, as an adherent to the historic principles of Republicanism and at the same time "a firm advocate in particular of its recent progressive tendencies under Mr. Roosevelt's guidance." He is in substantial agreement with the President on the subjects of employers' liability, the regulation of interstate commerce, the punishment of corporation criminals, the revision of the Sherman Antitrust Law, the conservation of national resources, the rights of labor, and the tariff. While emphasizing the necessity of fostering the exercise of State rights and local autonomy, he approves the recent extension of the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission by what is known as the Rate Bill, and he believes that "the Commission should have the most ample powers for the purpose of investigation and supervision, and for making rules and orders which will enable it to deal to the fullest extent possible, within constitutional limits, with interstate transportation in all its phases." To quote further on the subject of centralization *versus* State rights:

"There are two dangers. The one is that serious evils of national scope may go unchecked because Federal power is not exercised. The other lies in an unnecessary exercise of Federal power, burdening the central authority with an attempted control which would result in the impairment of proper local autonomy and extending it so widely as to defeat its purpose. It must be remembered that an evil is not the proper subject of Federal cognizance merely because it may exist in many States. All sorts of evils exist in many States which should be corrected by the exercise of local power, and they are not evils of Federal concern although they may be wide-spread.

"On the other hand, it cannot be regarded as a policy of unwise centralization that, wherever there is a serious evil demanding government correction which afflicts interstate commerce and hence is beyond the control of the States, the power of Congress should unhesitatingly be exercised.

"I do not believe in government ownership of railroads. But regulation in interstate transportation is essential to protect the people from unjust discriminations and to secure safe, adequate, and impartial service upon reasonable terms in accordance with the obligations of common carriers. In order to have supervision which is both thorough and just an administrative board is necessary. I may assume that my attitude with regard to this matter is so well understood through my recommendations in relation to the enactment of the Public Service Commission law in this State that an extended statement is unnecessary."

"The Sherman Antitrust Law," he says, "should be clarified and made more explicit." He declares himself not in favor of fining corporations for violation of the law, since the fines come ultimately out of the pockets of either the public or the stockholders. He would have the guilty officers punished by imprisonment. He affirms his belief in a protective tariff, but advocates revision of our present schedules, preferably by an expert commission. "A protective tariff," he holds, "is essential to the interests of our wage-earners, in that it makes possible the payment of wages on the scale to which we are accustomed in this country, and thus maintains our American standards of living." On the subject of labor laws he says:

"I am in favor of the enactment of a law aptly expressed, to apply exclusively to interstate commerce, which would embody the principles of the employer's liability bill recently declared unconstitutional because too broad. I also approve the laws which have been enacted with regard to safety appliances and hours of labor in railroad service. The matter of railroad accidents deserves special investigation, and every effort should be made to obtain adequate information which will lead to appropriate measures for the protection of life and limb.

"Wherever the government comes into direct relation to labor proper conditions with regard to hours, wages, safety, and compensation for accidents should be provided."

His outlook on the future is entirely optimistic. The struggle for popular rights appears to him as "an irresistible movement against which, in the long run, the opposition of class or of privilege will be powerless to prevail." We have no problems, he asserts, that can not be solved.

Reports from Washington state that among the senators and representatives his speech is generally regarded as a very strong one, certain to win many supporters to his candidacy.

MR. BRYAN'S PROSPECTS

SOMEBODY started a story last week that Mr. Bryan would be greeted on his visit to Washington by a delegation of Democratic senators and representatives who would ask him to make way for some other candidate for the Presidential nomination, in the interests of party harmony and success. The "delegation" did not materialize, and the Republican editors and correspondents seized upon this as evidence that the courage of the petitioners had failed them at the critical moment. One correspondent said that Mr. Bryan greeted these candid friends "with very much the same sort of cheerful glare that John L. Sullivan used to employ on his antagonists in the ring," and as a result their "secretly cherished intention remained secret." The Washington *Star*, however, which knows the ways and manners prevailing in the Capital pretty well, calls the whole thing a hoax, and declares that "the author of that yarn should have a medal," for "he succeeded in making something out of nothing." It went far enough, however, to induce a reporter to ask Mr. Bryan about it, who replied with a broad smile that he had not seen the committee and feared they were lost. And if they should appear, he added, "I would first want to examine the credentials of such a committee coming to me as Democrats."

Enough papers believed the report, however, to set a wave of comment going on Mr. Bryan's chances of nomination and election, and this comment contains some opinions well worth reading. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* (Ind.

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Dem.), a paper so bitterly opposed to Bryan that it can hardly speak of him calmly, makes this unwilling report:

"As far as the selection of a candidate for the Presidency is concerned, the Democratic National Convention is, in the judgment of most Democrats here, all over now except for the shouting. William Jennings Bryan has the nomination triple-riveted already, and is putting in more fastenings every day.

"There is only one way to prevent Mr. Bryan from being the Democratic candidate this year, and that is to go to Denver with more than one-third of the delegates pledged to oppose him. And that is apparently as impossible as his voluntary relinquishing his claim for the nomination."

The Republican editors profess the utmost satisfaction at the prospect that Bryan will carry the Democratic standard in the coming campaign. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) notes with pleasure the report that the Republicans in the House joined the Democrats in hearty cheers at the mention of Bryan as the Democratic nominee, and goes on to say:

"We trust this pleasant and unusual incident will serve to assure Mr. Bryan that the Republican party is not unmindful or unappreciative of the great services he has rendered it through his perpetual, hopeless, and disorganizing candidacy. It may be taken for granted that this tribute to Mr. Bryan was actuated no less by appreciation of past services than by a lively, if perhaps selfish, sense of the comfortable significance for the Republican party of his nomination at Denver next July."

The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) takes the matter up psychologically thus:

"Mr. Bryan . . . has passed beyond the stage of actually seeking the Presidency. He has concluded with the fox that the grapes are sour. But there is a species of exhilaration in running which any old race man will call to mind, and this old war-horse is ready to be entered, with the full knowledge that he will be left at the post. There is also a certain kind of fame in being a perpetual candidate for the Presidency, a fame which very few men achieve. Clay ran for the Presidency five times, and it didn't hurt Clay a bit. He became more widely known and idolized by a larger circle of friends. The fact is, a man who speaks out his mind with great freedom is rarely elected to that high office. He antagonizes too many people and too many interests. If there is any public matter upon which Mr. Bryan has not unbosomed himself it does not occur at this moment."

The airy manner in which most of the Republican papers predict a sure defeat for Mr. Bryan is not shared, however, by the Washington *Star* (Rep.), which remarks:

"Wall Street says that Mr. Bryan can not be elected, but how does Wall Street know? It says that any one of a dozen men it names can be elected, but how does it know? Opposed to these opinions are the opinions of Mr. Bryan and his friends, who declare that Mr. Bryan can be elected; that this is a Democratic year, and because of his long service to the party as its leader he is entitled to his reward. In the battle of opinions, whose should prevail? Those of the men who slaughtered Mr. Bryan in 1896 and 1900, or those who carried the flag in those two campaigns? Mr. Bryan refuses to take orders from Wall Street, and so Wall Street will have to take orders from Mr. Bryan. That is to say, after the Denver Convention it can take him or leave him, as it pleases."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), too, warns the Republicans that Bryan will be a hard man to defeat. It says:

"That Mr. Bryan will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency this year, if he chooses to be, may now be set down as among the political certainties. And those Republican managers are living in a fool's paradise who think that it will be a holiday task to beat him. The forces which make Mr. Bryan's candidacy formidable are not hidden. He has a vast and idolizing personal following. Its vote can be transferred to no other. As a campaigner, he has inexhaustible physical energy and endless resources of agitation. And on what willing ears his appeals would fall in present circumstances! Are the Republicans not aware how he could retort all their own favorite arguments upon them with terrific force? The Republican platform of 1896 could be read as an indictment of the Republican party of 1908. All the dire consequences of misgovernment therein set forth are now swarming home to condemn Republican policies. A panic has come under Republican rule. Business has suffered deep hurt; mills have shut down; thousands of men are out of work; the unemployed throng the cities; the resources of charity are strained to provide for those in want by no fault of their own. Does any Republican leader in his senses doubt that Mr. Bryan could make

JUGGERNAUT.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

great play with these undeniable facts? Bearing in mind his extraordinary gifts as an agitator, and remembering how invariably the party in power loses popular support when depression overtakes industry and cripples enterprise, no one but a Republican drunk with complacency could deny that the coming campaign will test his party to the utmost.

"It is no time for the boastful cry that any good Republican can beat Bryan. Some good Republicans, even among those now mentioned for the Presidency, would be overwhelmed by him."

A NOTABLE LABOR DECISION

AFTER having been in force for ten years the section of the Erdman Law forbidding railroads or other carriers engaged in interstate commerce to discharge employees because of their membership in labor organizations is now declared by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional and therefore void. The decision, which is widely discust by the press as one of the most important ever delivered on the rights of employers and employees, was given on a test case brought by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. William Adair, a master mechanic of the road, for the purpose of attacking the law discharged O. B. Coppage, a fireman in the employ of the company, because he belonged to the Order of Locomotive Firemen. That organization brought suit in Coppage's behalf, and Adair was convicted and fined under the Erdman Law by the Federal court in Eastern Kentucky. The case was then carried to the United States Supreme Court, with the result now published. The final decision, as handed down by Justice Harlan, rests upon two principles. In the first place the only pretext by which Congress could legislate upon the

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matter was to regard it as "interstate commerce." But according to the Supreme Court there is no legal or logical connection between an employee's membership in a labor organization and the carrying on of interstate commerce, and the law in question stretches the interstate-commerce clause beyond the breaking-point. The other principle is that it is not within the function of government to compel any person in the course of his business and against his will to accept the personal services of another, any more than it is within the function of government to compel any person against his will to continue in the employment of another. To quote Justice Harlan's words on the latter point:

"The right of a person to sell his labor upon such terms as he deems proper is, in its essence, the same as the right of the purchaser of labor to prescribe the conditions upon which he will accept such labor from the person offering to sell it. So the right of the employees to quit the service of the employer for whatever reason is the same as the right of the employer, for whatever reason, to dispense with the service of such employee. . . . . .

"It was the legal right of the defendant, Adair, however unwise such a course might have been, to discharge Coppage, because of his being a member of a labor organization, as it was the legal right of Coppage, if he saw fit to do so, however unwise such a course might be, to quit the service in which he was engaged, because the defendant employed those who were not members of some labor organization.

"In all such particulars the employer and the employee have equality of rights, and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with the liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

"This decision practically legalizes the blacklist," exclaims the Chicago *Socialist*, which holds it up in contrast to the antiboycott injunction recently issued by Justice Gould of the District of Columbia Supreme Court against the American Federation of Labor; and a number of papers speak of the decision as "a knock-out blow to unionism." "With all due respect to the lawyers of the daily press," remarks the Pittsburg *Labor Tribune*, "we consider this arrant nonsense." The Erdman Act, says this paper, was not essential to the growth of trades-unionism. To quote:

"The Court specifically asserts that it will protect the right of workmen to choose their employers as readily as it will the right of employers to choose their workmen. That pledge—for the language of the majority opinion is nothing else than a pledge—is the answer of the court to the fools in high places who want legislatures and courts to declare that if workmen strike against an employer they shall be adjudged guilty of conspiracy. In Canada there is actually a law in existence to-day which provides for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes and forbids workmen to quit an employer if the arbitration tribunal does not happen to think as they do. We want no such regulations, no such abridgment of the liberty of workmen in this country. And if the liberty of employers is left unrestricted there will be no danger of any attempt to restrict the liberty of the wage-earner. . . . The employer who wants to discharge men because they belong to a union will be eliminated in due course of time by competition. All candid observers admit that the organized labor of the country (particularly on the railroads) is the most skilled labor. If employers want to employ inferior workmen, let them go ahead."

On the other hand, President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, is described in a newspaper report as so angry and disgusted that he will not permit himself to discuss the decision at present for fear of "saying something he would regret." Mr. Bryan is quoted as disputing the Supreme Court's finding on the following grounds:

"A corporation is a creature of law. It has no rights except those given it by law, and it must not be confused with the natural man. The power that creates a corporation can restrict it, restrain it, and control it, and Congress has plenary powers in dealing with corporations in so far as they engage in interstate commerce.

"The union is a lawful association, and if a man can be discharged because he belongs to a labor-union, by the same logic he can be discharged if he belongs to a political party objectionable to the employer, or to a church against which the employer is prejudiced. Followed to its logical conclusion, the principle laid down by the court, as I understand the decision, would enable the corporation to set itself up as a dictator in regard to the habits, thoughts, and convictions of its employees on any and every subject."

THE LISBON TRAGEDY

DISRAELI'S remark that assassination never changed the history of the world is being applied by political observers to the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince in the streets of Lisbon. If this crime was the work of revolutionists seeking to overthrow the monarchy, they have made a tragic blunder, thinks the New York *Sun*, for their victims were popular among the people, and "a strong reaction" against the revolutionaries may now be looked for. The New York *Times* expresses a like opinion, and the Philadelphia *Press* thinks republicanism would be unworkable in so illiterate a country as Portugal. Even a constitutional monarchy proved impracticable, and the dictatorship of Franco, as the same paper adds, "was approved all over Europe and by French and English Liberals."

Franco's iron rule is generally credited with having provoked this bloody reprisal, but some remark that the character of the reprisal proves that the dictatorship was needed. No doubt Franco is a dictator, admits the New York *Tribune*, but, "whether because of the unbridled corruption which plundered the land before his advent or the murderous villainy which now makes it a land of mourning, we know of no country which more needs a dictator of benevolent heart but of iron hand than Portugal."

That Carlos brought down his fate upon himself, however, is the view of the New York *World*, which states the case thus:

"King Carlos had many personal attractions. He was well educated, a poet, a musician, a fine sportsman, and a man of proved courage. But he was an indifferent ruler and a poor politician. He was grossly extravagant, his court was frivolous and the Government corrupt, while the people were poor and restless. The ferment of republicanism had long been at work in the universities and among the masses when a crisis was precipitated last spring by the Cortes refusing to pass the appropriations. Factions which could not agree upon any definite policy had united in turning out one Ministry after another.

"Early in May the King dismissed the Cortes, suspended the Constitution, and proclaimed Premier Franco dictator. From that time republicans and monarchists made common cause in demanding the restoration of constitutional government. Late in June the mob threw up barricades in the streets in Lisbon and fought the troops for hours. Scores of men and women fell before the soldiers' volleys. The Government won a bloody victory, but the spirit of revolt was not quelled. Plots against the lives of the dictator and the King were being constantly uncovered. Many of the republican leaders were summarily thrown into jail. Decrees were issued expelling from the country all suspected persons. Only last Wednesday there was an outbreak of political rioting in Lisbon in which the police and the crowd fought savagely.

"No government could live in such conditions except by force, and violence invites violence. King Carlos yielded to the temptation of trying to conquer his subjects instead of conciliating them. He has paid for his mistake with his life, and assassination as usual has not bettered things. But how many times must history prove that military absolutism, even when it assumes to be beneficent, can not safely endure among a people capable of understanding their rights?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THAT Eastern movement against Bryan died young for want of a rank and file.—*The Chicago Daily News.*

Two shades met and were introduced to each other on the other side of Styx. "Good morning," said one, "I am Cesar Borgia." "Pleased to meet you," said the other. "I used to make rotten fire-hose." "Maestro!" murmured Borgia humbly.—*The New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

WHY JUSTICE MISCARRIES IN AMERICA

A RECENT writer remarked that it is safer to be a murderer in this country than to be a railroad brakeman, because the death-rate among murderers is lower. This striking comparison was drawn to emphasize the deadliness of railroading. Mr. Sydney Brooks takes the figures from the opposite viewpoint to show the "complete breakdown of criminal law" in the United States. Writing in the London *Chronicle*, he remarks that in America a verdict against the prisoner at the bar is one thing, "carrying it out is quite another." Supposing a man "is wealthy, has friends, social influence, and the pick of the lawyers"; even if he has committed "wilful murder," still "the machinery for making him or any American in his position pay the penalty of his crime simply does not exist." Mr. Brooks goes so far as to say that the murderer whose guilt has been proved "may go scot-free" or "be imprisoned a few months." Nor is immunity for crime the privilege of the rich alone. He adds:

"Any American who can afford to engage a lawyer may commit murder with almost complete impunity. The odds are rather over seventy to one against his being executed. I am not speaking at random, but am summarizing the criminal statistics of the last twenty years. They make appalling reading. They show that America is the only country where the proportion of murders to population is positively on the increase; that in Mexico alone are more murders committed than in the United States; that in the last two decades they have multiplied fivefold; and that the number of executions during the same period has remained virtually stationary — less than 120 per annum for an average of 9,000 murders."

In support of his arraignment of the criminal tribunals of this country he quotes Mr. Taft's remark that "the administration of the criminal law in all the States in the Union is a disgrace to our civilization." He says that there are two causes of this "paralysis" of justice. The first, the influence of the press, he thus describes:

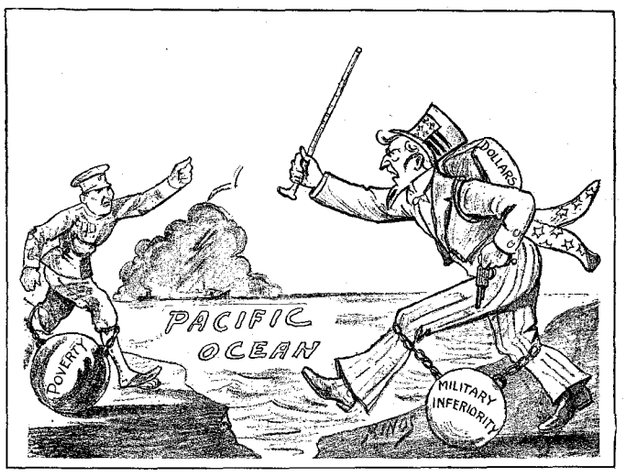
"No artifice is spared by the American journals to rouse prejudice for or against the prisoner in every case in which the public is interested. The evidence is commented on from day to day with as much freedom and unrestraint as tho nothing more serious were at stake than a favorite's form in a trotting-match. Contempt of court exists in America, if at all, merely as a legal fiction. No attempt is ever made either by judge or counsel to translate it into fact. The press is permitted to flout judicial decency and fair play, to rouse passions, confuse issues, stimulate the utmost partiality of sentiment, and create the conditions that are least favorable to the dispensation of justice, without a word either of official or of popular protest.

"There is thus brought to bear upon the jury with a direct impact the immense force of public opinion. The fears or the sentimentality of the jurymen themselves are played upon with a facility which we in England, who only know trial by newspaper or trial by public opinion in a very modified form, do not even begin to rival."

The limited authority of the trial judge in this country and "the abuse of the pardoning power which is exercised by the governors of the respective States—politicians elected by popular vote and dependent upon public opinion," are also causes which lead to laxity. But above all is the "perversion of procedure" in American courts, of which he writes as follows:

"Beyond everything else the breakdown of the American criminal law is to be found in the worship and perversion of procedure. Just as Americans have overelaborated the machinery of politics until democracy is bound and helpless in its toils, so they have magnified the technicalities of the law until justice has been thrown into the background and lost sight of. In a criminal case in the United States it is the judge on the bench, and not the prisoner in the dock, who is really on trial. The counsel on both sides

THE EMIGRANTS' RETURN.
EUROPE—"He takes our gold and sends us back his riffraff!"
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



THE REAL GUARANTIES OF PEACE.
—*Pischietto* (Turin).

EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES IN THE PACIFIC.
UNCLE SAM—"Happy New Year to you, Jappy!"
JAPAN—"I am preparing for one!" —*Jugend* (Munich).

COMIC VIEWS OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

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polish up a thousand little points of pleading and practise and evidence and fire them off at the judge, who has to decide upon them offhand. If he falls into a single error, no matter how trivial or how far removed from the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, the appellate court will order a new trial of the case almost automatically.

"The superior courts in America do not ask when an appeal is taken to them, Is the judgment just? but, Is there any error of whatever kind, however technical, however insignificant, in the proceedings of the trial court? If there is, the presumption of prejudice exists at once, and the whole case has to be tried over again. Hence appeals and retrials multiply without end. Hence justice and common sense are alike forgotten in the chase after an impossible perfection of forms and rules. Hence the fundamental issue is neglected and the immaterial quibble made a peg for bewilderingly brilliant disquisitions. Hence the criminal law of America is a refuge and a comfort to the lawyer and the criminal, and a menace and vexation to the rest of the community."

SOCIALIST RIOTS IN BERLIN

IT would "not be compatible with the welfare of the State," said Buelow, for the Prussian voters to have universal suffrage and the secret ballot. Thereupon, we learn from the German press, the Marseillaise was sung by an excited mob of eight thousand Socialists, the palace of the Emperor was surrounded with cavalry, and the streets were guarded with soldiers. Several heads were broken, but no lives lost. These unruly Prussians, it seems, insisted that they have as much voice in running Prussia as they have in running the Empire—as if the voters in New York City should insist on having as full electoral rights in State elections as they have in national. In this country the national elections are conducted under State control; one State permits women to vote for President, another forbids it; one lets the negro vote, another does not; the President and Congress have nothing to say about it. But in Germany, when the Landtag of Prussia began to discuss the grant of universal suffrage and the secret ballot for the voters, the Imperial Chancellor promptly squelched the whole movement. The Berlin papers represent him as settling it with these words:

"The introduction in Prussia of the system which governs elections to the Reichstag would not be compatible with the welfare of the State. The resolution before the House must therefore be rejected. The Government is likewise unable to hold out any prospect of the substitution of a secret ballot for the present public system of voting."

Yet the Prussian franchise was declared by Prince Bismarck to be "the most wretched of all electoral systems." It is, in fact, so arranged that, as the correspondent of the London *Times* observes, "in no case can the working classes elect a representative of their own immediate interests." Not a single Socialist has ever entered the Prussian Chamber, which is controlled by Conservative landowners and Agrarians. Bebel and the other Socialists in the Reichstag have taken up the cudgels for the Prussian working classes whom the Landtag is supposed to represent, but their efforts have been in vain.

August Bebel, indeed, in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), has passionately and eloquently pleaded for the rights of the workingman in the Prussian Diet. During the Berlin riots he published a special number of his paper which circulated among the mob. In an article in this paper he thus states his views:

"The fact that in elections to the Reichstag universal suffrage obtains, makes the injustice with regard to the Prussian Diet unintelligible, inconsistent, and actually revolting. That justice should be done to the workingman in South Germany proves the falsity of the arguments put forth by the privileged class. They implicitly assert that what is just from an imperial standpoint, is not equally so for a single state of the Empire. This is rank absurdity. I suppose they mean to put upon the banks of the Main a notice which will run: 'Workingmen, when you cross this river, your political rights are forfeited.' Can Social Democrats read a more exasperating sentence than this? Can they imagine a more cruel exhibition of arbitrary tyranny? The last ten years have witnessed in Europe an almost universal emancipation of the proletariat. Their equal political rights have been acknowledged and these have been the means of their social emancipation. Is it possible to believe that in the most progressive centers of capitalism, in Saxony and Prussia, the onward march of liberty can be thus arrested?"

Prince von Buelow's declaration, declares the *Berliner Tageblatt*, "exceeds the most dismal forecasts of the pessimist." The National Liberal press give out their opinion quietly but pointedly. Prince von Buelow's promises of "fancy reforms" in the Prussian election law mean, declares the *Berliner Boersen-Zeitung*, "a postponement of all reforms to the Greek Kalends." But the *Magdeburger Zeitung* believes "that a promise of reform, and a reform in accordance with Radical ideas, has actually been made." "It would be a good thing if Prince von Buelow had given the matter a more careful consideration, but such was scarcely to be expected of him," bitterly remarks the *Hannoversche Courier*. The hypocrisy of the Chancellor, in his attitude toward political reform, is denounced by the *Berliner Tageblatt*, quoted above, in a second article. After his declaration "the last mask fell, and the mantle of a modern reformer finally slipt from the princely shoulders of the speaker." The *National Zeitung*, a National Liberal organ, thinks that by the course he adopted the Chancellor chose "a perilous policy which is particularly risky because it introduces all the unrest and uncertainty of the Prussian elections into the debates of the Reichstag." The Social Democrats will now take care that every candidate for the Prussian Diet shall answer the question, "What is your opinion about election reform?" adds this organ.

But the *Tägliche Rundschau* (Berlin) condemns government by majorities, and observes:

"The Government has taken the position that a property qualification should be the basis of its graduated vote system in Prussia, and that reform can be attained only on the lines of this system. And, indeed, this seems to present the easiest path to reform. It indicates the *via media* which all parties may tread in unison. The principle of such reform is neither the possession of wealth nor the preponderance of numbers. No judicious people would suffer themselves to be governed on such principles. A majority in mere numbers means the majority of the masses, and what is such a majority but an ignorant mob? Understanding is the endowment of a picked minority. This minority is distinguished above all others by education and riper experience."

Rioting in the streets of Berlin was absurd and useless, declares the Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), but it believes that the needed reforms will come in their natural course, although such reforms were not won even in England excepting after long struggles. Prince von Buelow is scathingly rebuked for his refusal by the Radical *Frankfurter Zeitung* as a man on whom "no hopes can henceforth be built."

The cry of Prussia for her rights is looked upon by the Paris *Temps* as portending disturbance in Germany, and after detailing the circumstances of the recent riots, it remarks:

"It is not easy to answer all the questions suggested by these events. One thing is certain, the domestic situation throughout Germany and Prussia is about as unstable as can possibly be imagined."

The London *Saturday Review* justifies Prince von Buelow and asks, "How can he consent to an alteration of the electoral laws in Prussia which is intended to increase the fighting strength of Socialism?" The London *Times* more cautiously observes: "The longer the present antiquated system [in Prussia], calculated chiefly for the purpose of giving a fictitious strength to conservatism and illiberalism, is continued, the more dangerous is the feeling of discontent likely to become."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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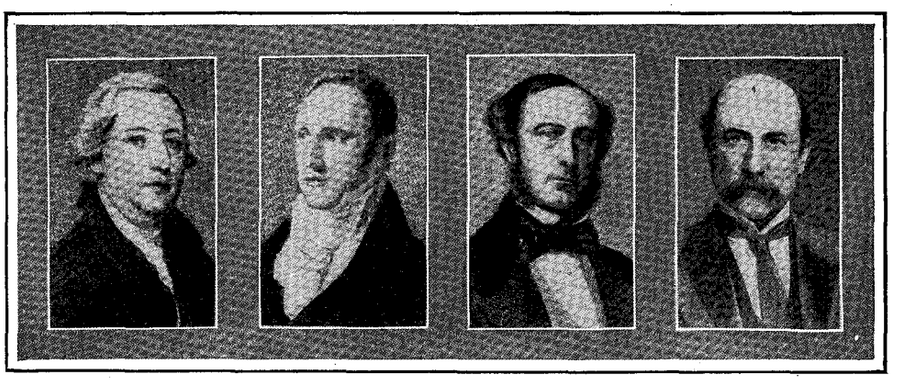
FUTURE OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

"TIMES change," says Borbonius, "and we change with them." And now the London *Times* is apparently to undergo not only a change of owners, but a change of character, we are told by the foreign press. Altho those responsible for the business management and editorial conduct of the erstwhile "Thunderer" make faint denials as to any vital alteration, business or otherwise, of this newspaper's status, all the London and Continental papers affirm it. *The Times*, founded by John Walter in 1785, which defied Pitt, who had sworn to ruin it, which has lived on and is still represented by an owner who is known as Walter IV., is at last, according to the London *Daily News*, "to pass from the hands of the family in which it has remained so long into the direction of one of the cleverest exponents of the new 'yellow' journalism." *The Times* came into financial straits, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, by underselling the publishers in its Book Club. "In the feud which followed, the publishers determined to withhold their advertisements, and this decision is estimated to have cost the newspaper £20,000 [$100,000] a year." The London *Tribune* also declares that "the change is not due, as has been stated, to the activities of the Tariff Reform League, or any other political organization, but is simply a big business transaction." Mr. Pearson himself, through the London Press Association, publishes in all the English papers a declaration of his future policy in which he declares that "the editorial character of the paper will remain unchanged, and it will be conducted, as in the past, on lines independent of party politics."



JOHN WALTER, Founder of *The Times* (1739–1812) | SECOND JOHN WALTER, 1776–1847. | THIRD JOHN WALTER, 1818–94. | ARTHUR WALTER, Born 1846.

OWNERS OF A GREAT HEREDITARY PAPER.

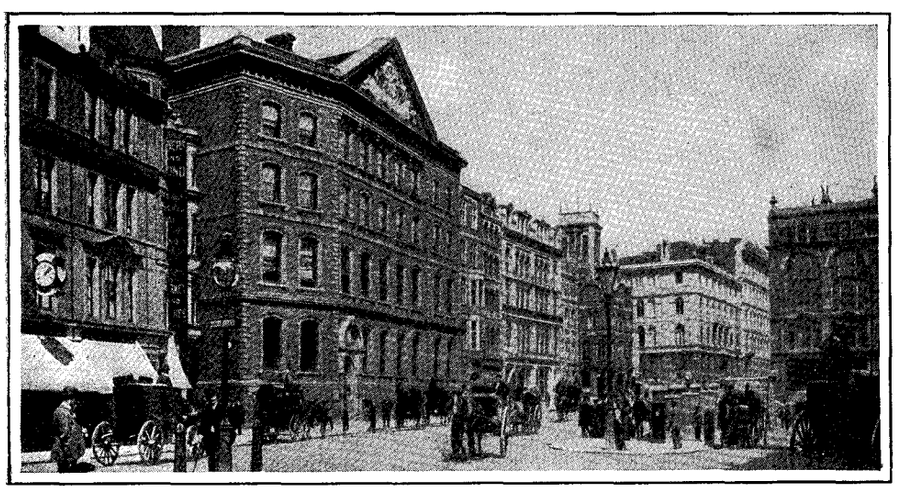
"EXPRESS" SPEED.

MR. C. ARTHUR PEARSON (new Managing Director of *The Times*)—"I'll make him hum!" —*Punch*.

The London *Daily Mail* felicitates Mr. Pearson in the following terms:

"Mr. Pearson is warmly to be congratulated upon his great success in securing the control of *The Times* at a point comparatively early in his career. He has already in his hands *The Daily Express*, *The Standard*, and the *The Evening Standard*, on the management of which he has brought modern methods to bear; and we are sure that under his control *The Times* will still, as of old, maintain a strong and sound national policy, and that in its future career 'the leading journal' will revive its highest and best traditions."

The European Continental press do little more than chronicle the fact of the business and editorial transfer of the leading London organ. The German papers hope that the anti-German bitterness with which they charge *The Times* may now die out, and the Austrian journals speak with foreboding of the "yellow" element now supposed to be introduced into Printing-House Square. The Paris *Temps*, referring to the association with Mr. Cyril Arthur Pearson of Sir Alexander Henderson, chairman of the Great Central Railway, an ardent Protectionist, observes:



PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON. HOME OF "THE TIMES."

The office of this newspaper is the gabled building on the reader's left.

"Altho it is officially announced that *The Times* will continue to be inspired by the principles which have guided its career in the past, and will take no count of party politics, it is probable that the presence at its head of two out-and-out partizans of Mr. Chamberlain's policy can not fail to have great influence upon the economic views of the transformed *Times*."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says

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that Germany is pleased with the change, and gives the following reasons:

"Of course a great many people, in spite of all that may be said or done, will continue to indulge in angry vituperations against the Germans. The new direction of *The Times* will have no occasion to continue maintaining this attitude. As far as we Germans are concerned, we greet with no other feeling than satisfaction the prospect of finding all tendency to suspicion done away with, and the first journal of England restored to its early position of journalistic preeminence."

In a like strain the *Neue Freie Presse*, the great Liberal paper of Vienna, refers to "the passionate hatred toward the Germans" cherished by *The Times* and its "opposition to Protection," which "have sorely impaired the power and influence" of the paper. *The Times* is now to become "a modern paper," we are told. "A modern paper can not live," declares this writer, "unless it possesses not only talent, but freedom, and educates the public by a strong and fearless criticism of public events and persons." The writer concludes as follows:

"The journal that does not take this course, but merely flatters the passions of the multitude, is no longer the reliable spokesman but the abject minion of the people. If the new *Times* lowers its standard in this respect, and journalism is allowed to lose its indispensable character as a noble art, the new *Times* will no longer continue to be what the old *Times* was, under Barnes, Delane, and Chennery. Yet the great journal, while recording faithfully the events and opinions of the hour, must not reject modern methods, but strive to keep pace with every modern movement. In this case the transfer of *The Times* need not imply a sacrifice of the principle that it is the first duty of the newspaper, without greed or self-seeking, to be, by day and night, the servant of the public, and above all to serve the higher ends of truth. No pecuniary interest of business owners should lead the editorial management to forget this, even in the day of financial decline. It is by doing this that *The Times* has proved itself superior to the 'yellow' journalism, and to the merely mercantile views of the modern publicist. This course *The Times* must maintain to the end. If this journal ever departs from this path, it is probable that the mighty Cyril Arthur Pearson will learn by bitter experience that old trees can not be torn up by the roots from the soil in which they were nurtured. It is painful to think that *The Times* has reached the present critical period of its history. But such feelings are not modern; they are the outcome of our adherence to the principles of the old journalism, which keeps aloof from tricks of modern expediency. Not that Cyril Arthur Pearson is of this opinion. But we must watch to see how all will end. Perhaps we have yet something to learn."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONQUEST COMPARED —Business and military glory are two different things, declares a writer in *Questions Politiques et Diplomatiques* (Paris), and this is exemplified in our occupation of the Philippines. While Mexico, without being conquered by arms, has proved a fine market for American goods and has thus been commercially won, the archipelago of which Manila is the capital, after being subjugated in war, has yielded very little to the profit of American trade. The writer thus states his thesis:

"It is quite an elementary truth that the economic conquest of a country has very little or nothing to do with its military conquest. The Germans have no reason to felicitate themselves, from a commercial standpoint, on their colonial acquisitions. On the other hand, they are waging a victorious war against England in the field of economics."

The United States, like Germany, furnishes an example of the same truth. This statement he illustrates as follows:

"In 1902 the value of its exportations to the newly acquired archipelago amounted to $5,250,000, and wonders were expected of the future. But in 1906 these exportations, after dwindling in the meanwhile, reached only $5,450,000, an increase of merely $200,000. Contrast this with the case of Mexico. Mexico, which the United States never dreams of annexing by force, and with whom the Government at Washington maintains most friendly relations, is actually being conquered by the peaceful methods of commerce. Importations to this country from America, which in 1898 amounted to a value of $21,000,000, reached in 1906 the sum of $58,000,000. Yet the United States possesses neither a strategic base nor a naval station in Mexico. American merchants have been satisfied with offering to their Mexican colleagues on the most favorable terms the merchandise they need."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DRINK QUESTION IN THE DOUMA

EVEN temperance reform, it appears from the latest St. Petersburg papers, encounters the opposition of the Russian Government. Every other live question being virtually barred from discussion in the Douma, the peasant Tchelysheff made a stirring speech on the ravages of drink in Russia, and accused the Government, amid the cheers of all sections of the deputies, of getting their revenue by poisoning the people. The Douma has taken the matter up and various schemes of reform have been brought forward by the different groups. One plan proposes the appointment of a commission to consider ways and means of fighting alcoholism among the masses. In the upper council there is a resolution for the abolition of the Government liquor monopoly or "dispensary system." All parties blame the Government for the steady increase in the consumption of liquor. The *Riech* says:

"Remembering the traditi nal policy of the Government, noting that in our day forty per cent. of the petitions and decisions in favor of closing saloons have been ignored by the Government; recalling a recent ministerial circular which facilitated the granting of liquor licenses, the conclusion is unavoidable that the great difficulty lies in the Government's interest in the revenue from drink, and, further, that no reform will be possible so long as the budget is based on the exploitation of a national vice."

The Government monopoly of liquor is not universal in Russia, but where it exists the evil of drunkenness is just as grave as where licenses are granted to private persons. The monopoly was introduced over ten years ago as a temperance measure, and the ministerial declarations of that time have been read in the Douma to show how completely the scheme has failed. The Government organized local boards to fight drunkenness, but even the Conservative press say that these boards, owing to bureaucratic control, have proved worse than useless. Mr. Menshikoff writes in the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

"These boards cost the Government 4,000,000 rubles a year, yet the consumption of liquor grows and grows. The rate of the increase of our population is 1½ per cent. a year; the growth of liquor consumption is 13 per cent. This is about the rate of the spread of fire and flood. . . . Why retain the boards? Eight thousand schools could be maintained at the sum spent on them."

This writer asks whether the Douma will be as stupid and impotent as the Government has been in dealing with the evil of drunkenness. Liberal members of the Parliament are demanding the abolition of these boards and the organization of private temperance bodies, of reading-rooms, tea-rooms, popular amusements, etc., to facilitate the fight against drink. But all recognize that the great question, in Russia, is that of abandoning liquor as a source of revenue.

The Minister of Finance, in a speech in the Upper House, denied that the Government had encouraged the sale of liquor for fiscal reasons, or that the bureaucracy had paralyzed the temperance boards. The increase in drunkenness he attributed to "the revolution"—the disorder, the excitement, the unrest—and to other temporary causes. The deputies and editors, almost without exception, ridicule that explanation as "official" and optimistic. The liberal view is that drink in Russia is a result of famine, misery, overtaxation, ignorance, and despair, and that the problem is in many ways connected with the land question and the question of fundamental, broad politico-social reform.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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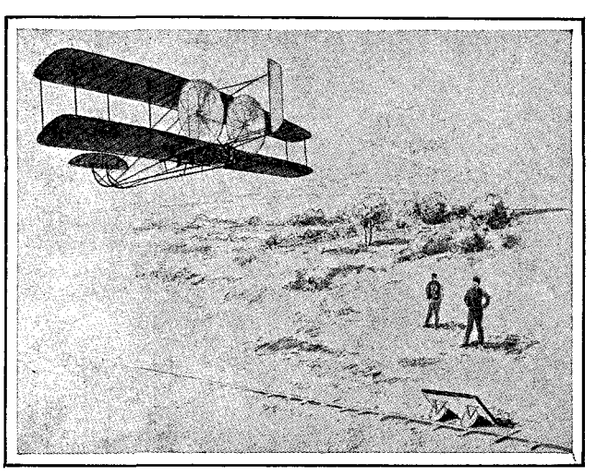
SCIENCE AND INVENTION

FOR THE SECRET OF FLIGHT—ONE MILLION DOLLARS

FOR one-million dollars he who will may purchase the secret of mechanical flight. This is the offer of the now celebrated Wright brothers, of Dayton, Ohio, about whose successful aeroplane so much has been written and so little is known. In two recent articles the veil is partly lifted. In *The American Aeronaut* (St. Louis, January) Carl Dienstbach, the American representative of the Berlin Aeronautical Association, reconstructs the Wrights' "Flyer" from a carefully gleaned collection of the testimony of eye-witnesses, and in *McClure's Magazine* (February) the brothers themselves tell their story through the pen of George Kibbe Turner. Pictures of the "gliders" that preceded the "Flyer" are easily accessible and are given in both articles; but in addition Mr. Dienstbach gives one of the "Flyer" which he is sure is not far out of the way. The secrecy of the Wrights has been necessary, according to Mr. Dienstbach, because of the extreme simplicity of the machine, but if we are to believe Mr. Turner the brothers themselves hold that the knowledge that they are prepared to sell is not so much that of the construction of their aeroplane as that of its control. Mr. Dienstbach quotes Wilbur Wright as saying:

"It is the man; not the machine. The time will come when people will fly with old shingles. If from another planet a perfect flying-machine were dropt to the earth, it would not help men to fly. They could not use it, and would then begin trying to improve on the design and end by ruining the whole thing hopelessly."

This writer explains the failure of the brothers to dispose of their machine by the unusual and unsatisfactory conditions imposed upon the buyer, which conditions no one has yet been ready to accept. They are prompted by the desire to retain a certain amount of control of their invention, so that they may continue experimenting on its improvement. Regarding the actual achievements of the aeroplane Mr. Dienstbach has not the slightest doubt. The brothers, he is confident, can now fly "whenever and wherever they want"—which is certainly more than any other aeronaut can do, either with an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon.

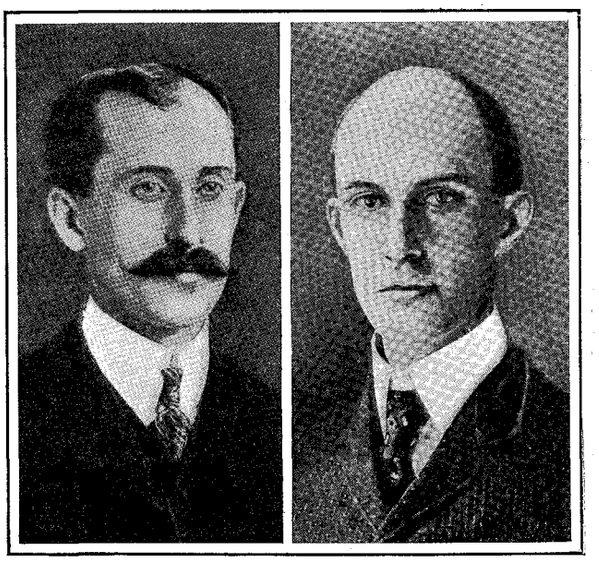


THE WRIGHTS' MOTOR FLYER.
Drawn by Dienstbach from accounts of eye-witnesses.

As much as the Wrights are willing to tell of the machine is given as follows in Mr. Turner's article:

"It is impossible, under these circumstances, for us to discuss the exact secrets of control and management which are our only asset in our machine. We have not even drawn working-plans of our machine, for fear they might fall into other hands. But there are general principles of operating our aeroplane of which we make no secret.

"It has been a common aim of experimenters with the aeroplane to solve the problem of equilibrium by some automatic system of balancing. We believe that the control should be left in the possession of the operator. The sense of equilibrium is very delicate and certain. If you lie upon a bed three-quarters of an inch out



ORVILLE AND WILBUR WRIGHT.

of true, you know it at once. And this sense of equilibrium is just as reliable a mile above the earth as it is on it. The management of our aeroplane, like that of the bicycle, is based upon the sense of equilibrium of the operator. The apparatus for preserving the balance of the machine consists of levers operated by simple uniform movements which readjust the flying surfaces of the machine to the air. The movement of these levers very soon becomes automatic with the aviator, as does the balancing of a bicycle-rider. In fact, the aeroplane is easier to learn and simpler to operate than the bicycle. In all our experiments with gliding- and flying-machines we have not even sprained a limb; we have scarcely scratched our flesh.

"The only danger in our aeroplane is of turning over. We have purposely made our machine many times heavier than necessary, so that it can not break. There is absolutely no danger—as might appear at first thought—from the stopping of the engine. The aeroplane is supported by its motion through the air, it is true; but, however high it is flying, gravity furnishes it all the potential energy it needs to get safely to the ground. When the power is shut off, it merely scales through the air to its landing. Theoretically, it is safer at a mile above the earth than at two hundred feet, because it has a wider choice of places in which to land; you can choose your landing from 256 square miles from a mile above the surface if descending one in sixteen. As a matter of fact, we always shut off the power when we start to alight, and come down by the force of gravity. We reach the ground at so slight an angle and so lightly that it is impossible for the operator to tell by his own sensation within several yards of where the ground was first actually touched."

So far the brothers. But Mr. Dienstbach is sure that he can give a much more detailed account of the perfected device as it looks to-day. He writes:

"The Wright Flyer consists, principally, of two superposed surfaces, 40 feet from tip to tip and 6½ feet from front to rear, the top surface being 6 feet above the lower one, and the total area 510 square feet. The wing-tips are about 10 inches lower than the center of the surfaces. The framework is made of a very high-grade spruce, braced by steel wires and covered with canvas, in which most of the framing is embedded, the exposed parts being especially sharpened and the head resistance kept low. The

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trussing is flexible, making it possible to twist the whole frame, to some extent, in such a way as to impart to the left tip a negative, and to the right tip a positive, angle of incidence to the path of flight, or *vice versa*—the whole surface assuming then somewhat the shape of a screw propeller of very low pitch. This action is under the control of the operator by means of cords and pulleys. The cords run back to a vertical, movable rudder in the rear, which is made to move *en rapport* with the twisting.

"Right here is found one of the strong points of the Wrights' invention: *dealing with disturbances collectively*. If the machine is struck by a side gust, the rear rudder first tends to swing it around sufficiently to decrease the disturbing effect, whereas, if immovable, it would at once make things worse by causing the machine to continue spinning around, through excess of the momentum initially acquired. Whichever way the rudder moves, the side regulation, by the aforementioned twisting, acts upon it in a manner that decreases the initial effect and neutralizes the subsequent one. The method appears rather 'rough and ready' and was later refined, but shows, from the beginning, a characteristic degree of efficiency.

"The Wrights' method of control by rudders and surface movements is not only instantaneous as far as the time required for change is concerned, but acts also just as quickly on large as on small machines. For very large apparatuses like Maxim's, where the weight of the rudders becomes considerable, a device would have to be designed to move them by power quite as fast as the smaller rudders can be moved by hand.

"But to return to the machine's description: Eight or nine feet in front of the lower surface is the horizontal front rudder, larger and more powerful than that on the gliding-machines and more sensitive to the slightest motion of the controlling lever. This rudder has an area of about 30 square feet, while the vertical rear rudder is about 12 feet square and placed not quite 6 feet behind the main surfaces, making the total fore-and-aft dimensions of the 'Flyer' about 20 feet.

"The main element in changing the appearance of the 'Flyer' from that of the glider was the propellers. There are two of them, close to but not directly behind the rear surface; each has two very narrow, sharp blades of slightly increasing pitch, forming of each blade a sort of especially efficient aerocurve—the propellers being figured, in fact, on the theory of the aeroplane; with less than 75 per cent. efficiency of the screws no flight would have been possible with the available power."

Transmission of power was at first effected by chains, we are told, but shafts are now used. A rounded "nose" was first placed under the front rudder to take up the shock at lighting; this has now been lowered and extended so that under the present machine are what appear to be a pair of sleigh-runners, which brace it, support and protect the machinery, and allow the aeroplane to slide along the ground when it alights. The management of the machine, we are assured, is "full of complications and difficulties," and, in fact, we gather both from Mr. Dienstbach and Mr. Turner that the personal equation enters powerfully into the problem—even more so than it does into the control of a bicycle, but in much the same way. In closing their interview with Mr. Turner the inventors say:

"We know that we have made the aeroplane a practical machine, but we are not oversanguine about its revolutionizing the transportation of the future. It will scarcely displace the railroad or the steamboat; necessarily, its expenditure of fuel will be too great. In a steamship it is calculated that the heat from the burning of a sheet of letter-paper will carry a ton a mile; you could scarcely expect such results in an air-ship. The air-ship, so far as we can see at present, will have its chief value for warfare, and for reaching inaccessible places—for such uses as expeditions into the Klondike, or to Peking during its siege a few years ago. The value of an air-ship moving faster than a railroad train for reconnoitering or dropping explosives upon an enemy in time of war is now obvious to the entire civilized world. The aeroplane may also be of great value in the near future for service like the carrying of mail. When properly developed it will be quicker than any means of locomotion now in use for direct journeys between two places—unless against hurricanes. There will be no switches, no stops whatever; and the journey can be made in an air-line."

POLICEMEN AWHEEL

THE following information regarding the use of bicycles and motorcycles by the police departments of various cities has been collected by a correspondent of the Holyoke (Mass.) *Telegram*, who is quoted in *The Municipal Journal and Engineer* (New York, January 15). The fact that wheel-mounted officers furnish the solution of a momentous problem was, he says, slowly grasped by the police authorities, but the lesson has now been learned thoroughly. Wheel squads, which were dying out a few years ago, are being formed all over the country, and the tendency is to increase the size of such details rapidly. The writer goes on:

"Inquiries made at police headquarters in the one hundred largest cities of the United States show that more than half of them have or will have wheel squads at once, and the following tabulation furnishes some interesting comparisons:

	Bicycles.	Motor-cycles.		Bicycles.	Motor-cycles.
New York, N. Y.	155	15	Cambridge, Mass.	4	0
Philadelphia, Pa.	12	28	Atlanta, Ga.	40	0
St. Louis, Mo.	0	2	Richmond, Va.	10	0
Boston, Mass.	5	0	Hartford, Conn.	7	0
Baltimore, Md.	1	1	Wilmington, Del.	0	2
Cleveland, O.	13	0	Trenton, N. J.	4	0
Buffalo, N. Y.	7	4	Bridgeport, Conn.	4	0
San Francisco, Cal.	2	2	New Bedford, Mass.	10	0
Pittsburg, Pa.	20	0	Springfield, Mass.	2	0
Detroit, Mich.	0	4	Evansfield, Ind.	6	0
Milwaukee, Wis.	0	1	Erie, Pa.	2	0
Washington, D. C.	60	0	Elizabeth, N. J.	3	0
Newark, N. J.	14	5	Holyoke, Mass.	2	0
Louisville, Ky.	33	0	Saginaw, Mich.	8	0
Minneapolis, Minn.	5	0	Lincoln, Neb.	1	0
Providence, R. I.	8	0	Binghamton, N. Y.	1	0
Rochester, N. Y.	6	4	Augusta, Ga.	10	0
Toledo, O.	0	6	Birmingham, Ala.	4	0
Columbus, O.	2	0	Los Angeles, Cal.	15	6
Worcester, Mass.	4	3	Lowell, Mass.	4	0
New Haven, Conn.	3	0			

"The first surprize in the table is the absence of any figures from Chicago. While New York leads all the other cities, and Commissioner Bingham's office reports that the number of motorcyclists is to be increased to thirty at once, the second city in the land has neither bicycle nor motorcycle owned by its police department.

"Washington, D. C., according to Major Sylvester, superintendent of the capital's metropolitan police, was the first city in the United States to establish a wheel squad. Each of the sixty officers performs two tours of duty a day, and their bicycles are fitted with speedometers which are regularly tested and which are accepted as evidence in court."

Chief E. P. Creecy, of St. Louis, who is an enthusiast on motorcycles to prevent scorching, says that his department would feel handicapped if deprived of their services. He believes that they surpass the automobile in usefulness, and are less liable to breakdown or injury in the pursuit of a scorcher. He reports that in actual line of duty a machine has made forty-five miles an hour on one of the city's streets. To quote further:

"Superintendent of Police Regan, of Buffalo, keeps his bicycle squads on duty from May to November, and he considers them a most important auxiliary to the force. 'My motorcycle men,' he says, 'are posted on the outskirts of the city, covering the boulevards and park approaches. The bicycle men work in the more central part of the city, enforcing the traffic ordinances in general, such as looking after pedlers and hucksters operating without licenses, corner loungers, etc.'

"Philadelphia has twenty-eight regularly detailed motorcycle officers and twelve patrolmen on bicycles. 'The machines have proved to be of inestimable value to the bureau in suppressing violation of the speed law on the part of automobile-drivers,' says Superintendent John B. Taylor, 'and these machines have also demonstrated their worth as messengers and render good service in parades and other demonstrations. In fact, they are practically indispensable to-day as an adjunct to police business.' . . . .

"The economical side of the question is well brought out by Chief of Police Kerr of Los Angeles. 'Motorcycles bring in $1,800 or $2,000 per month in fines,' he says. 'We have been able to hold down the speed fiends since getting them.' . . . . . .

"In speaking of his wheel officers, Chief Hayden, of Rochester, N. Y., says: 'Previous to having such a detail, it was almost impossible to procure a conviction in police court. We use

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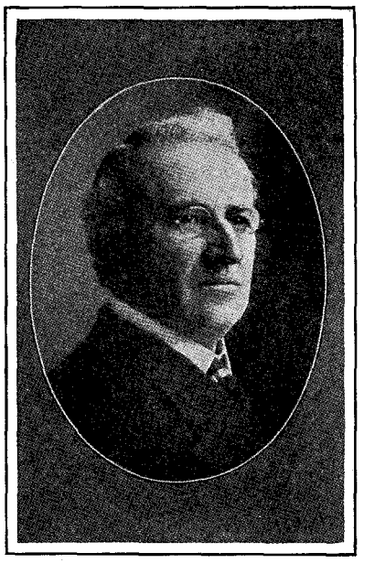
speedometers that are inspected once a week by an efficient man for accuracy.' Much the same view is taken by Chief Jansen, of Milwaukee, who says that the motor-cycle is more satisfactory than timing automobiles on a measured course by two officers with stop-watches."

MICROBE-CARRIERS

ONE of the most serious menaces to the health of the community is the person or animal who carries disease germs about. In many cases the carrier is himself free from disease, and is for this very reason more dangerous. Of this "microbe-carrier" Dr. Simon Flexner, in an address on "Tendencies in Pathology" printed in *Science* (New York, January 24), says:



Courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer."

MR. LÉON DION,

Who has invented a device for marking out harbor channels by submarine lights.

"He is not a new discovery, for, as regards diphtheria, he has been known for more than a decade. But now he has been found to disseminate typhoid fever, dysentery, plague, cholera, influenza, spinal meningitis, and in certain localities a host of protozoan diseases. Moreover, he is not, like the victim of tuberculosis, who is also a microbe-carrier, a sufferer from the disease which he disseminates; he is, as a rule, immune to the microbes in an actual sense and is usually ignorant of the sinister rôle which he plays in life. The period of time during which these pathogenic microbes can exist in the body is very variable, but may be great. In the case of typhoid fever forty-two years have been known to have elapsed since the attack, at the end of which time typhoid bacilli were still being eliminated with the dejecta. Plague bacilli have been present in the sputum seventy-six days after recovery from plague-pneumonia; influenza bacilli have been found in the sputum one year after an attack of influenza; and still other examples of long persistence of pathogenic microbes could be cited.

"What is remarkable is that this persistence of pathogenic germs in the body can not be explained on the supposition that they are really outside the body, residing on mucous membranes, and hence not subject to the ordinary forces of destruction which operate in the blood and tissues. The typhoid bacillus increases chiefly in the gall-bladder, which is indeed not within the body, strictly speaking; but foci of development may exist in the kidney for many months, infecting the urinary bladder, and in bone and muscle, and they are strictly within the body. A distinction is not readily made between capacity of growth within and on the surface of the body, but evidence exists tending to show that certain tissues may develop immunity to pathogenic bacteria which usually injure them, and certain bacteria develop capacity to survive under conditions which are usually fatal to them.

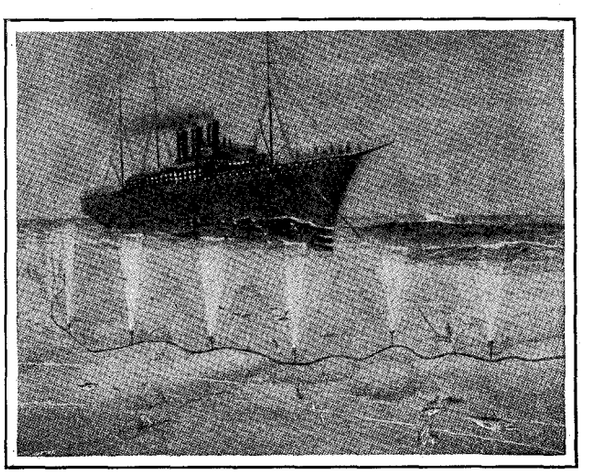
"It is just in this connection that we are learning that bacteriolysis and bactericidal effects do not necessarily go along with spontaneous recovery from and acquired immunity to bacterial diseases. These forces of immunity may be in active operation, so far as tests made outside the body with the blood indicate, at a time that the very bacteria from and against which they have developed may still be surviving in the body. Typhoid bacilli have been cultivated from the blood long after the subsidence of symptoms of typhoid fever and at a time when the titre of serum bacteriolysis was of prodigious height; pneumococci have been detected in the circulating blood of animals actively immunized to the pneumococcus; anthrax bacilli have been grown from the blood of immune and healthy sheep protected by anthrax vaccine, and living virulent tubercle bacilli of the human type have been obtained from the healthy lymphatic glands of calves inoculated with bovo-vaccine and in consequence already immune to bovine tuberculosis. It is clear, therefore, that the immune state, so far as bacteria are concerned, can be no one-sided phenomenon in which the fact of all importance is the condition of the host, and that of small importance the condition of the invading bacterium. The phenomenon is, indeed, a reciprocal one and must take account of a high degree of capacity for adaptive changes on the part of the parasite as well as on the part of the host."

HARBOR LIGHTS UNDER WATER

IN a recent issue we quoted a description of a proposed beacon consisting of a search-light throwing a vertical beam. In *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York, January) a still more radical plan is advanced. In this the electric lights are placed under water and serve to mark out a channel by brilliantly illuminated spots on the surface. Says the writer:

"The lighthouse, which has so long held a cherished place in the lore of the sea, as well as a position of vital importance in navigation, is in imminent danger of being left as a mere monument of a by-gone age, like the stranded hull of some old wooden war-ship. By the use of a system recently patented by an American inventor, the navigation of harbors and waterways will become as simple and pleasing a task as walking up the 'Great White Way.'

"The inventor of this ingenious scheme is Mr. Léon Dion, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has fully protected his invention by patents in all the countries of the world. The patent, by the way, is of peculiar interest in that it is one of the few absolutely fundamental patents; and, as in the case of all revolutionary inventions, the method is so simple and so apparently obvious that it is almost inconceivable that it has not been thought of before. It consists briefly of a cable, having connected at suitable intervals short branches to which are attached incandescent electric lamps fitted with reflectors which will concentrate the light into parallel beams as nearly as possible, the whole system of course being designed to withstand the pressure and corrosive action of sea-water. The lamp and reflector are made sufficiently buoyant so that they will maintain an upright position. The cable thus equipped is then laid in the proper position in the waterway to be lighted up, and connected with a source of electric supply from shore. The illustration will give a clear idea of the method. The course of the



Courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer."

THE DION SCHEME OF CHANNEL ILLUMINATION.

"The vessel would be guided by pillars of fire, like the Israelites of old."

channel will thus be marked out by brilliantly lighted spots on the surface of the water.

"It is a well-known fact that even the highest waves do not produce any disturbance a very short distance below their own

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depth. The cable with its connected lamps will therefore always be in practically still water."

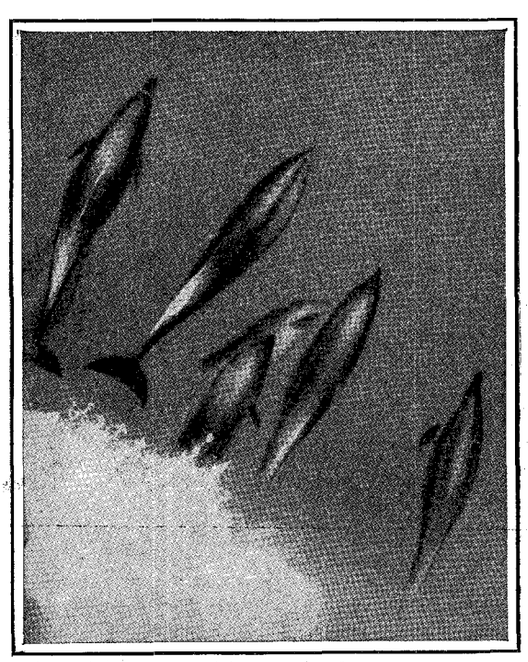
The only condition, we are assured, under which this system would seem to be unavailable would be in river channels or other places where the water might be roily. In all ocean harbors or roadsteads it should apparently be quite successful, and this is the view taken by numerous naval and navigation authorities of the highest rank. We read further:

"One of the most important features of this system is the fact that it offers equally as good guidance in the densest fog as in perfectly clear weather. Fog and wind practically never occur together, and the beam of light would therefore project from the level surface of the water up through the fog, so that the vessel would be guided by pillars of fire, like the Israelites of old. By the use of what is known as a water-telescope, which is simply a tube having an observation-glass that can be dropt beneath the surface of the water, or by the provision of a bull's-eye inserted in the hull of the vessel below the water-line, it would be possible to guide the ship without reference to the surface light on the water.

"The rapidity with which such a system can be laid in any harbor, and the fact that it is absolutely controllable with a simple electric switch at any point on shore, renders it a most valuable aid in time of war. For example, if the entrance to New York harbor were outlined by this system, it would be a simple matter to light any particular vessel on its way in or out, and extinguish the entire system when the vessel was safely beyond the need of such lighting. A well-known United States Army officer, who was detailed to study the Russo-Japanese War, and who has been shown the working plans of this invention, says that if Russia had been in possession of this system the Japs could never have taken Port Arthur, as the harbor could have been so thoroughly mined that it would have been utterly impossible for a Japanese vessel to approach without being blown up."

AN INTERESTING MARINE PHOTOGRAPH—The accompanying photograph, which is reproduced from *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January), is that of a group of porpoises swimming under water at the bow of a steamer traveling at the rate of 13 knots. Says the artist, C. W. Gale, in a letter to that paper:

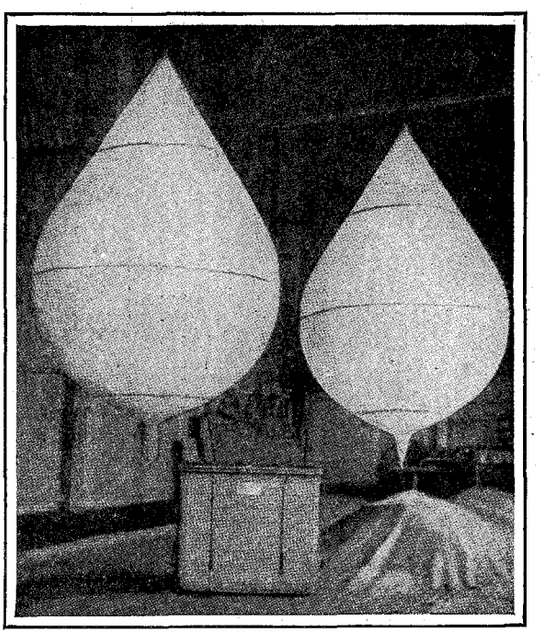
"The sea was perfectly calm at the time, and the photograph was obtained by leaning over the bows of the vessel and pointing



the camera downward. It will be seen that the stem of the vessel, as well as the bow wave, is included in the picture. The porpoises held their position in front of the boat with ease and without apparent effort or motion of body, tail, or fin, sometimes rolling right over sideways, but always keeping ahead of the ship. That they were not carried along by any body of water in front of the vessel was evident from the rush of air bubbles from their backs, and the white on their backs as seen in the photograph is due to that cause. The picture also shows that their skin is very much cut, and marked, and scratched, either from attacks or accidents. The animals retained their position in front of the boat for about half an hour. Calculated from the height of camera above water and the length of lens focus, the porpoises were about 8 to 10 feet long."

PEAR-SHAPED BALLOONS

BALLOONS of a novel form, being "periform" or pear-shaped, with the pointed end upward, have recently been constructed in Belgium by Adhémar de la Hault, editor of *La Conquête de*



TWO LARGE "PERIFORM" BALLOONS.

The new design, that is expected to rise faster and hold its position steadier than the old.

l'Air. It is claimed that this shape enables the balloon to rise more quickly and to keep its position better. The original purpose of the balloons was to carry a charge of explosive to be set off in the midst of a hail-cloud, with the object of dissipating it and preventing the storm. Says the Aeronautics Supplement of *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, January):

"Whether the violent explosion thus brought about will effect the desired result is an open question; that the method is more efficient than the discharge of a cannon or a rocket *from the ground* is, however, obvious. A matter of more direct interest is the shape of these balloons. They are pear-shaped, with the point upward; the base being spherical. Now, it is claimed that a balloon of this shape, possessing the same ascensional power as an ordinary spherical balloon, will, by virtue of its peculiar shape, pierce the air vertically with far greater speed than the latter, which experiences more resistance from the air in the upward movement; and consequently it will be steadier. Moreover, the upper pointed end prevents the accumulation of moisture or snow on the surface, which frequently weighs a balloon down and destroys its ascensional power.

"Altho these balloons were originally designed to act as 'aerial torpedoes' for the dispersal of hail-clouds, they have shown themselves to possess such excellent qualities that M. de la Hault now uses them as 'ballons sondes' ['sounding' or exploring balloons], carrying recording-instruments. . . . The balloons shown in the accompanying photograph . . . were constructed for use as registering balloons. An Assmann barothermograph is carried, and the results attained have been eminently satisfactory."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD

FATHER TYRRELL TELLS WHAT MODERNISM IS

FATHER TYRRELL, who is now under papal censure for his Modernistic opinions, returns to a defense of his faith, or lack of it, in the January *Hibbert Journal* (London), and tells us what Modernism really is. Like Boston, it seems, Modernism is a state of mind. The Modernist movement, according to this authority, brings to the surface two Catholic "mentalities." The discussion that is agitating the Church of Rome is not over the merits of two bodies of doctrine. Modernism is not a system, he asserts, but a point of view. "The faith of Pius X. and of Abbé Loisy is one and the same," declares this English priest; "the difference is in their understanding of its embodiment—intellectual, practical, institutional."

Because Modernism is a method and a spirit rather than a system, writes Father Tyrrell, this very difference is of course a weakness contrasted with the "compact unanimity of its adversaries." Modernists, he says, "agree as to their point of departure, as to the general method and way; but their goal is below the horizon; their rate of advance unequal; their courses by no means parallel." He adds:

"Hence not one of them will subscribe to all the positions of his fellow Modernists; still less will he accept the compact system fathered on him by the Encyclical. Not one of them would die for the Modernist interpretation of Catholicism which it condemns. But all of them repudiate the scholastic antihistorical interpretation which it implies and imposes. Here is their unity—a unity of negation. And so far as this negation permeates all branches of the scholastic presentments of Catholicism, it is possible to attribute to Modernism a positive and systematic unity which is simply that of the shadow or negation of scholasticism."

A scholastic representation of Modernism, "even were it designed to flatter rather than traduce," is likened by the writer to "an attempt to photograph the flight of a bird or the gallop of a horse. At best we get a series of positions; never the movement of which they are but 'arrests.'" He gives this more explicit account of what Modernism really is:

"Modernism is a movement, a process, a tendency, and not, like scholasticism, a system—the term or 'arrest' of a movement. It is a movement away from the scholastic position in a variety of directions. But whereas in former years such movements have been in quest of some new position to be accepted as final and permanent, Modernism recognizes movement as itself a permanent condition, and seeks only to discover its laws and determine its direction. Growth is its governing category. In other words, it is an attempt to reconcile the essentials of Catholic faith with those indisputable results of historical criticism which are manifestly disastrous to the medieval synthesis of scholastic theology. It does not demand a new theology, or no theology at all, but a moving, growing theology—a theology carefully distinguished from the religious experience of which it is the ever-imperfect, ever-perfectible expression. It does not demand a new institutional framework of Catholicism, or no framework at all; but a recognition that the framework has grown in the past and should be suffered to grow in the future under the guidance of the same Life and Spirit."

Noting that at the present moment things are at a deadlock between the two elements of the Catholic Church, Dr. Tyrrell asks what the prospects of Modernism may be. His own answer seems to show that as now constituted the two parties present differences wholly irreconcilable. We read:

"As the Reformers found out, it is vain to combat consequences until one's mind is purged of the principles from which they spring. It is idle to combat scholasticism or ultramontanism, if one confounds faith with theology, and spiritual with juridical authority. If Modernists dream that the present juristico-scholastic system either can or will commit suicide, or reform or limit itself in any way; or that reasoning with it will produce any direct effect upon it, they are Utopians who have read history to little purpose. It is not a question of brain against brain, but of brain against the inherent logic of a living system or process, working itself out independently of individuals—shaping them rather than shaped by them. Any concessions a more liberal pope might make to Modernists' requirements could only be concessions of diplomacy and opportunity, like the suspension of the medieval theocracy, or of the burning of heretics; temporizing concessions to the exigencies of evil times and contrary to the true spirit and logic of the system."

SUNDAY IN KANSAS CITY

JUDGE WILLIAM H. WALLACE, who has enforced Sunday closing in Kansas City, declares that only those business men "who wish to cash in on the baser element" have opposed his efforts. His success proves to him that he was right in assuming that the higher type of business men would come to his aid. His fight was based upon the law, but he appealed to the public moral supporters for assistance. In *The Independent* (New York, January 30) he writes:

"Every city is interested in the protection of its youth and its women. Every city should, therefore, be interested in the suppression of Sunday traffic. Make Sunday a day of rest, when women and children, and men, too, can go into the country and the public parks and listen to sacred concerts, or lectures on travel, on history, or on the Bible. Men and women all have the inborn desire to be good and moral and upright, and it is these coarser agencies that destroy the pure and righteous purposes in the growing mind and body. I believe every city should destroy these agencies, on Sunday at least, which should be a day of rest and uplift rather than intense excitement and degradation as brought about by visits to the average Sunday show."

In the same issue of *The Independent* Mr. W. R. Draper gives an account of the fight by which the blue laws put on the statute-books of Missouri fifty years ago came to be enforced by Judge Wallace. He says:

"The Judge began his war against Sunday labor early in October, 1907. The fight has waxed warm and furious since that time. The results are apparent: three of seven theaters, and all of over one hundred cigar and billiard parlors, every barber-shop, and numerous soda-fountains, candy-stalls, etc., have the doors locked Sundays, and the workers are taking a rest.

"Kansas City is now the example *par excellence* of the blue-law Sunday. It is a happy town none the less, and is enjoying splendid business relations with the outside world. No stores have failed, no breweries bankrupt, no suicides, and all seems to be well in the town at the mouth of the Kaw.

"When Judge Wallace began his campaign in October the theatrical managers got together and raised a huge fund to oppose the indictments found against them by the grand jury. Judge Wallace was the first object of attack. Reports were spread industriously that he was crazy—that he was working for notoriety and a fat political job. The law was said to be unsound, and when the Supreme Court got hold of it, there wouldn't be a fragment left of Judge Wallace's decisions against the Sunday worker.

"But it seems Judge Wallace had based his arguments on sound law—sound law in that it was a part of the Missouri statutes and had never been repealed. Six efforts have been made in six different courts on six different pretexts to set aside the decisions of Judge William H. Wallace, of Criminal Courts, Division No. 1. All have failed."

Since the beginning of the fight the attorneys for the local theaters have made efforts to get the cases out of his jurisdiction, we read, but each time they have failed. The first known of Judge Wallace's efforts to prosecute Sunday workers was his open charge to the grand jury, as follows:

"All unnecessary labor on Sunday should be punishable. All

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persons engaged in the sale of merchandise not needed at the moment are also violators of the Sunday law. The theatrical manager and the actors and actresses are the worst offenders because they aid in the corruption of public morals. Our Supreme Court has upheld the enforcement of the Sunday laws, and I charge this grand jury with doing its duty along these lines."

Indictments followed by the hundred, it is said, involving such offenders as are here set forth:

"Theatrical managers, cigar-dealers, grocers, barbers, soda-fountain vendors, and others were brought into court on charge of working on Sunday. Numerous convictions followed.

"The Judge at first was easy with the shows, and allowed them to play all through the week before bringing the indictments. After fifty or more traveling actors had skipt out before their trials, the Judge caused indictments to be made and the Sunday-law violators brought into court Monday. Monday was, therefore, theatrical day in Judge Wallace's dingy court-room. . . . . .

"Judge Wallace dislikes to be classed as a crusader. He contends he is not a reformer in any sense of the word, and that his fight against Sunday theaters has long been in his mind even before he went on the bench.

"Meanwhile the indictments go merrily on, and every actor that comes to town and plays on Sunday pays a visit to the Criminal Courts Building, puts up a $300 bond, and goes on his way.

"The final argument on the validity of the law will be brought before the Supreme Court, and when it is decided finally the bonds will be forfeited. The Judge is warmly supported by Governor Folk, of Missouri, and the Supreme Court, having refused to interfere, has caused cold chills to attack several Kansas-City theater-owners who have canceled their Sunday shows after the Judge agreed not to press the charges against them. It is believed the entire seven theaters will eventually come to the terms of the law."

A YEAR OF THE SUICIDE BUREAU

THE Antisuicide Bureau of the Salvation Army has been in existence one year, and General Booth has just written a remarkable report of its operations during that period. A year ago, says a writer in the London *Daily Chronicle*, in giving an abstract of the General's report, the Salvation Army "received a beneficent impulse to begin an organized effort to combat the suicide mania, and opened its Antisuicide Bureau, with separate departments for men and women in London, Berlin, New York, Chicago, and Melbourne. Experienced officers were appointed with instructions that they should be guided by three leading principles —(1) inviolable secrecy; (2) consultation and advice free; (3) no financial help guaranteed." The result of the year's work is astonishing. To quote from *The Chronicle:*

"In this report the tale is told of life's agony and bitterness, and of the remedial agency which has proved so efficacious in turning aside the thoughts of the despairing from self-destruction. During the year no fewer than 1,125 men applied to the London bureau alone, and an equal number sought help and consolation at the other branches. They belonged chiefly to the middle class, and had followed various avocations. There were among them:

Clergymen.	Journalists.	Schoolmasters.
Missionaries.	Architects.	General tradesmen.
Military officers.	Surveyors.	Bank clerks.
Doctors.	Company promoters.	Hotel proprietors and publicans.
Solicitors.	Builders and contractors.	
Chief constables.	Chemists.	Mechanics.
Old sea-captains.	Actors.	

"It is a notable fact that the submerged have not sought the aid of the bureau to any extent, probably, as the General shrewdly suggests, because 'either their bloodless condition deprives them of the courage necessary for self-destruction, or that they have for so long a period been near neighbors of misery that they are willing to continue the acquaintance to the end, or, what is more feasible, the social agencies provided specially for these classes meet the requirements of the despairing among them.'"

Only ninety women appealed to the London bureau. It may be, as the General comments, that women "are better able to bear up under their sorrow and trials than men," or that "the natural timidity of the sex prevented them from applying in so public a manner for the relief they so truly needed." Most of those who applied had had a superior education, which rather unfitted than qualified them for the kind of work within their reach; two-thirds of the number of women's cases were due to melancholia, and the remainder to drink and drugs. We read further:

"Analysis of all the cases in London shows that 54 per cent. of the applicants were distrest by financial worries or hopeless poverty, 11 per cent. were troubled by drink, drugs, or disease, 9 per cent. by melancholia proceeding from loneliness and other causes, 5 per cent. by crimes, and 21 per cent. by general causes such as accident, sickness, and misfortune.

"In dealing with hopeless and despairing persons in these conditions the greatest wisdom and judgment had to be exercised, according to the circumstances. Sympathy, prayer, and encouragement have always been found useful, and when the unhappy condition was brought about by evil courses their abandonment has been insisted upon, so that the individual himself might be stirred to effort. The officers have always tried to inspire hope, and, says General Booth, 'it is astonishing the extent to which we have succeeded.'

"Cases of financial embarrassment have created special difficulty, for, in spite of the piteous circumstances attending many of them, the rule that no financial help could be guaranteed had to be borne in mind. But the Army's rules are not immutable, and in some instances a little temporary financial help has been attended with the best results, and in others the Army has appealed to friends and relatives of deserving cases and has been deputed to act as almoner for their advantage.

"'Those afflicted by melancholia, especially the women,' the General says, 'have occasioned much anxiety and required careful dealing. A sense of loneliness is a common cause of this state of mind. To many the privilege of having some one to whom they could freely and with confidence open their hearts has worked an entire change. Many of this class have no friends; consequently they are ever brooding over the happy past, the loss of relatives, or the loneliness of their present state.' Each of these cases has to be dealt with on its merits, 'and the number of the methods applied is legion.'"

In cases of crime, we read, the officers try to get the wrongdoers to see the evil of their actions, to make confession and restitution, to express willingness to suffer punishment if necessary, and to help their courage by accompanying them in the performance of their painful task. It has been found that friends and employers in these circumstances have been prepared to look on the delinquents with a merciful eye, to retain them in employment, and, in one case at least, have gone so far as to increase the salary. General Booth expresses this opinion:

"It would be safe to say that 75 per cent. of the applicants have been diverted from the commission of the rash act they had contemplated, and been helped either out of, or through, or on to the top of their circumstances.

"A few persons have set our counsels at naught and have perished.

"The remainder are possibly contemplating the act of self-destruction to-day."

The Daily Chronicle continues its abstract of the report in these words:

"Painful and tragical tho the story be, it is a striking demonstration of the helpful powers of human sympathy, of religious consolation, and moral courage when brought to bear on the despairing and the hopeless by such an organization; and the General is thoroughly entitled to contend that the results have more than justified the origination of the Antisuicide Bureau, and the expectations formed respecting it. It will undoubtedly hold a permanent place in the Army's operations.

"One story, selected from several which are given in this report, may serve as a concluding example of the efficacy of this new agency.

"There is particular pathos in the story of the poor man, from the London docks, who, for thirty years, had been a teetotaler, frugal and industrious, and had brought up a small family in respectability. His son held a position in a banking house in London.

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Then came a tragic change. The son, in a moment of temptation, took money from the bank. The father, to avoid disgrace, drew the savings of his lifetime, and handed them over to the bank in order to save his son from prison. In his grief he resorted to drink, lost his situation, became one of the unemployed, gradually sold up his home, and took a room for himself and his wife, who died broken-hearted, while he was left all alone in his sorrow and starvation. 'Four times,' said he, 'I have walked across the bridge, looked into the water, and thought of my wife, and felt that I would rather join her than live on as I have been doing.'

"He came to the bureau, was comforted even by the interview, felt he had a friend, and is now in employment."

"TONGUE"-DELUDED MISSIONARIES

THE movement known as the "Gift of Tongues" seems to prove a curious delusion to those who attempt to test it practically. Missionary S. C. Todd, of the Bible Missionary Society, writes from Macao, China, of investigations he has made in the three great mission-fields of the world, China, Japan, and India, concerning "four different groups of workers who have come out thinking that their gift of tongues was a language with which they could speak to the people." He adds that all of these when arriving on the field "found they were mistaken, and that they could not preach to the people any more than other missionaries who never heard of the power to speak in tongues." Some of the deluded ones have found means to get to the East only to meet disaster and poverty there. "Many who speak in tongues and feel they are called to the mission-field are wholly unprepared by nature or training to be missionaries, and yet are starting for the field." One woman in the United States wrote to the missionary that "her fourteen-year-old daughter has the gift of tongues and can speak in some dozen or more languages." This child feels called to China. Specific cases are given in *The Baptist Argus* (Louisville) by this writer. Thus:

"I have been asked about a certain Mr. McIntosh. Notwithstanding his statements that he expected to preach at once to the people, he has been wholly unable to do so. He must not only have an interpreter in preaching, but also in the simplest affairs of every-day life. From the day of his arrival in China until now neither he nor his wife has been able to speak a single sentence in Chinese. I do not speak from rumor, but from personal knowledge, and the personal admission of failure by Mr. McIntosh himself.

"As to Japan. While there I met a party of about a dozen missionaries who had come out from the State of Washington, on the Pacific Coast. I visited them in their home and attended one of their services. They, too, expected to speak at once to the people, but on reaching Japan they were powerless to do so. They admitted to me their inability, and I saw it with my own eyes.

"As to India. You remember that Rev. A. G. Garr and wife went there, also expecting to speak to the people in this supernatural way. But did they? They have now left India and are in Hongkong. I have attended two of their services. Mr. Garr, in reply to a personal question of mine as to whether either he or his wife had been able to talk in the native language of India, said that they had been unable to do so.

"Again, two ladies came on from the Japan party to Hongkong because they felt they had the gift of the 'Hongkong dialect.' I have seen them, inquired of their power to talk in Chinese, and they too are unable to speak."

The writer sagely remarks that there is "need of a sober looking at things in America by the leaders of this movement, or these foreign lands will be the scene of many a wrecked life and wasted service," and speaks also of the "serious situation" brought to light by "the failure of these honest but mistaken people." He lays down these two propositions:

"1. The tongue which is being given to so many in America and other lands at this time is not a tongue with which the heathen can be evangelized. None who have this tongue should for a moment think that they are thus qualified to preach to the heathen. By no means let any come to the foreign field until they have had their 'tongue' tested by some one actually from that field, otherwise they will certainly meet with disappointment on arrival at their destination.

"2. Many in the home land who are thus speaking in tongues and looking to the foreign field are not counting the cost. Their supposed power of at once preaching to the people throws an unhealthy charm about 'being a missionary.' They come out but to find they are as helpless as new-born babes; their 'tongue' proves in actual contact with the native population to be nothing more than 'an unknown tongue.' This is quite a different condition of affairs to that which they expected, and in the sudden reversal of their expectations they are aface a new situation, and one that many are not prepared for, viz., to buckle down to hard study, like all other missionaries have done, and acquire by hard and long work the language. This knocks the wind out of their sails, and at one blow a large part of the glow surrounding their supposed call to the heathen is gone. Unless they have 'grit as well as grace,' and a goodly supply of both, they are likely to settle down to a life of revulsion to all the supernatural in religion, or to idleness, or, worse still, drift into sin."

RELIGIOUS STATISTICS FOR 1907

THE net gains of all religious denominations in 1907, according to Dr. H. K. Carroll, were 2,301 ministers, 4,214 churches, and 627,546 communicants. These figures are given in the annual article on the statistics of the churches of the United States published in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, January 23). The gain in churches, according to Dr. Carroll's figures, is more than double that of 1906, but the gain in churches is nearly 2,000 less and in communicants over 300,000 less than that of the previous year. The Roman-Catholic denomination is by far the largest. Dr. Carroll reports over 11,000,000, tho these figures fall short of those given in Sadlier's Catholic Directory, which reports the Roman-Catholic population as 13,890,353, the number of priests as 15,093, with 8,072 churches and 4,076 missions. These figures are regarded by many Roman Catholics as not exact, and a careful census is in process of construction under the direction of the Bishop of St. Louis.

Next after the Roman-Catholic Church comes the Methodist Episcopal, with 6,660,784 communicants, including a total gain for the year—all branches—of 101,696. The Baptists of all bodies number 5,224,305, including gains of 103,358 during 1907; all Presbyterians 1,821,504, an increase last year of 49,627. The Lutherans number 2,022,605, having gained 65,172; and the Disciples of Christ 1,285,123, adding to their previous number 20,365. *The American Jewish Year Book* for 1908 estimates the number of Jews in the United States in 1908 as 1,777,185. The statistical table below gives other denominations whose aggregate is less than a million.

Dr. Carroll repeats the paragraph in his article relative to the variegated character of the Greek-Catholic group of religionists in the United States, but adds "that an interesting development of the past year is a negro priest consecrated by the Greek Patriarch of Constantinople. His sphere of work is understood to be among his own people in Philadelphia."

The union between the Presbyterian Church (Northern) and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was fully carried into effect statistically in 1907. But Dr. Carroll explains that "it was not a complete union, as a considerable number of ministers, churches, and communicants of the Cumberland branch refused to go into the union." We read further:

"The ministers and churches adhering to the old Cumberland organization held a General Assembly in Dickson, Tenn., in May, 1907. It was reported that 76 of the 114 presbyteries of 1906 were represented in the body, and that 'more than one-half of our ministers' and 'perhaps as many as one-fourth of our lay members' had gone into the united body. But it would seem, if the returns of the united body for 1907 are correct, that most of the churches,

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ministers, and communicants left the Cumberland branch. The two bodies made these returns in 1906:

	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Northern	7 617	7,917	1,126,469
Cumberland	1,514	2,829	185,212
Total	9,131	10,746	1,311 212

"According to these figures the increase of the Northern body was 91 ministers, 131 churches, and 38,496 communicants. The Cumberland branch showed a decrease of 58 ministers, 53 churches, and 574 communicants. Allowing for the same increase for the Northern body in 1907 as in 1906, independently of the Cumberland element, the above totals would be 9,222 ministers, 10,917 churches, and 1,350,177 communicants for both bodies. The united body actually reports 8,822 ministers, 10,893 churches, and 1,312,075 communicants, making a difference of 400 ministers, 24 churches, and 38,102 communicants, as presumably belonging to the Cumberland branch. But probably many churches were divided, part going into the union and part keeping up the old organization. The Minutes of the Cumberland Assembly give a list of 539 ministers, but give no general footings. The figures assigned to the branch in the table may be quite incorrect, but are given in default of anything authoritative."

The following table shows the ministers, churches, communicants, and relative gains or decreases (*d*):

Denominations	SUMMARY FOR 1907			NET GAINS FOR 1907		
	Ministers	Churches	Communicants	Ministers	Churches	Communicants
Adventists (6 bodies)	1,569	2,544	99,298	4	45	3,861
Baptists (14 bodies)	38,279	55,294	5,224,305	259	676	103,358
Brethren (River) (3 bodies)	173	98	4,239	.....	.....	.....
Brethren (Plymouth) (4 bodies)	.....	314	6,661	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist (Chinese)	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buddhist and Shintoist (Japanese)	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catholics (9 bodies)	15,891	12,731	11,645,495	622	282	266,000
Catholic Apostolic	95	10	1,491	.....	.....	.....
Christadelphians	.....	63	1,277	.....	.....	.....
Christian Connection	1,348	1,340	101,597	.....	.....	.....
Christian Catholic (Dowie)	104	110	40,000	.....	.....	.....
Christian Scientists	1,336	668	85,096	10	5	4,899
Christian Union	201	268	17,500	.....	.....	.....
Church of God (Winebrennarian)	499	590	41,475	.....	.....	.....
Church of the New Jerusalem	130	144	8,200	2	5	116
Communistic Societies (6 bodies)	.....	22	3,084	.....	.....	.....
Congregationalists	5,923	5,941	699,327	23	18	2,604
Disciples of Christ	6,673	11,307	1,285,123	*d*480	197	20,365
Dunkards (4 bodies)	3,337	1,159	121,705	96	59	511
Evangelical (2 bodies)	1,503	2,666	173,641	48	25	2,564
Friends (4 bodies)	1,466	1,075	122,081	.....	.....	3,329
Friends of the Temple	4	4	340	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Protestant	100	155	20,000	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Synod	974	1,262	237,321	10	35	8,901
Jews (2 bodies)	301	570	143,000	.....	.....	.....
Latter-day Saints (2 bodies)	1,952	1,328	398,000	300	.....	1,646
Lutherans (23 bodies)	8,040	13,169	2,022,605	168	135	65,172
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant	355	351	46,000	10	.....	.....
Mennonites (12 bodies)	1,240	701	61,690	.....	.....	.....
Methodists (17 bodies)	41,893	61,518	6,660,784	381	1,946	101,696
Moravians	129	119	17,199	*d*1	.....	276
Presbyterians (12 bodies)	12,723	16,478	1,821,504	18	556	49,627
Protestant Episcopal (2 bodies)	5,197	7,779	830,659	*d*61	212	*d*15,833
Reformed (3 bodies)	1,999	2,596	430,458	*d*45	33	8,099
Salvation Army	4,765	1,016	28,000	992	33	*d*500
Schwenkfeldians	6	8	740	1	.....	9
Social Brethren	17	20	913	.....	.....	.....
Society for Ethical Culture	10	5	2,142	10	.....	442
Spiritualists	.....	748	150,000	.....	.....	.....
Theosophical Society	.....	72	2,607	.....	.....	.....
United Brethren (2 bodies)	2,168	4,359	289,652	*d*79	8	3,414
Unitarians	549	473	71,200	5	9	200
Universalists	728	910	52,621	8	*d*67	*d*3,210
Independent Congregations	54	156	14,126	.....	.....	.....
Grand total in 1907	161,731	210,199	32,983,156	2,301	4,214	627,546
Grand total in 1906	159,430	205,985	32,355,610	4,201	1,901	931,740

Correction is made by the president of the National Spiritualists' Association of their exaggerated report of last year. After a canvass during the past year he "writes very frankly to say that his own people were either self-deceived or had misled him, and the actual returns require that the 295,000 [our figures of 300,000 included Canada] should be reduced to not more than 150,000."

The organizations number 748. The Christian Scientists number 668 churches and 85,096 members, the gains for the year being 4,899 members, 5 churches, and 10 ministers. Of Lutherans there are 5 general bodies and 18 independent synods. Dr. Carroll writes further:

"No tendency toward the absorption of the latter is in evidence. Of the general bodies, the General Synod, which is less exclusive toward other denominations, is gaining slowly but steadily in communicants. The United Synod, South, occupies a similar confessional and fraternal position. The General Council is more strict in its confessional position than the General Synod. The oldest synod in the country, the Pennsylvania Ministerium organized in 1786, belongs to the General Council, which is a much larger body than the General Synod, and is growing more rapidly. The Synodical Conference, the largest of the general bodies, is the strictest in its confessional position. It was organized in 1872, and has six synods, the chief of which is the Missouri, which, beginning in 1847, has far eclipsed all others in growth, reporting more than 481,000 communicants. The type of Lutheranism represented by the Synodical Conference is known as 'Missourianism.' The synodical interpretations of the various Lutheran symbols are enforced as rigorously as possible. The Synodical Conference is almost wholly German in its constituency. There is one English body, the English Synod of Missouri, which, however, reports less than 12,000 communicants."

From Dr. D. L. Leonard's table of statistics of the Protestant Missionary Societies of the World for 1907 (published in *The Missionary Review of the World*, New York, January) we glean some figures showing the expansion during the past twelve years. The figures here given show the increase in the totals reported for 1907 over those for 1895. The table includes only missions to non-Christian and non-Protestant peoples, and so omits work done in non-papal Europe, while covering that in behalf of Indians, Chinese, and Japanese in the United States. Given in round numbers, the home income grew from $13,600,000 in 1895 to $22,400,000 in 1907; the income from the field grew from $1,500,000 to $3,480,000; the total missionaries from 11,700 to 18,400; the total force in the field from 66,800 to 114,300; the stations and outstations from 22,600 to 40,500; the communicants (full members) from 995,700 to 1,800,000; the adherents (native Christians) from 2,700,000 to 4,300,000; the schools from 19,380 to 29,800; the scholars from 780,000 to 1,300,000.

PREACHING TO THE IMPENITENT—The Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler thinks there has been "a decline of direct, pointed, faithful, and persuasive preaching to the unconverted." Too many discourses, he says, are addrest to nobody in particular. "Preaching to Christians has been relatively overdone, and preaching to the impenitent underdone." We read further in *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia):

"I do not mean denunciations that only irritate, or mere exhortations that are often a waste of breath. I mean that the preacher should hold up the ugliness and the doom of sin before the sinner's eye so that he should feel his own guiltiness, and so present Jesus Christ that that sinner should flee to him as his only Savior. . . .

"They ought to remember that the most successful preachers, from Whitefield and Wesley on to Spurgeon and Moody, were men whose chief aim was to awaken the unconverted, and to lead them straight to Jesus Christ. Spurgeon never had any 'revivals' in his great church; and for the good reason that there were no spiritual declensions to be revived from. He sowed the Gospel with one hand, and reaped conversions with the other. . . . Unless a minister intensely loves souls, and longs for souls, he will never save souls; if he does, and uses the right means seasoned with prayer, God will give him souls converted as his rich reward.

"In my own experience of forty-three years of pastoral work, I delivered hundreds of discourses to the impenitent, and did not limit them to seasons of special outpourings of the Holy Spirit."

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LETTERS AND ART

SOCIAL BANE OF AMERICAN MUSIC

WHY does not American society, in the broad sense of the term, support American music? Is society wilfully neglectful, or are American compositions unworthy of consideration? Mr. Arthur Farwell, who states his observation of conditions in this interrogatory form, in the February *Atlantic*, takes an optimistic view of the future, for he sees signs of a "great and far-reaching revolution in this matter." At the present time, however, fashion rules the musical stage, and fashion demands the musical art of Europe instead of that of America. But there are, according to this writer, already the beginnings of a new movement in certain recent discussions of "national American music" and of "American" folk-songs. These have tended to stir up the rank and file of the American people to study the works of American composers.

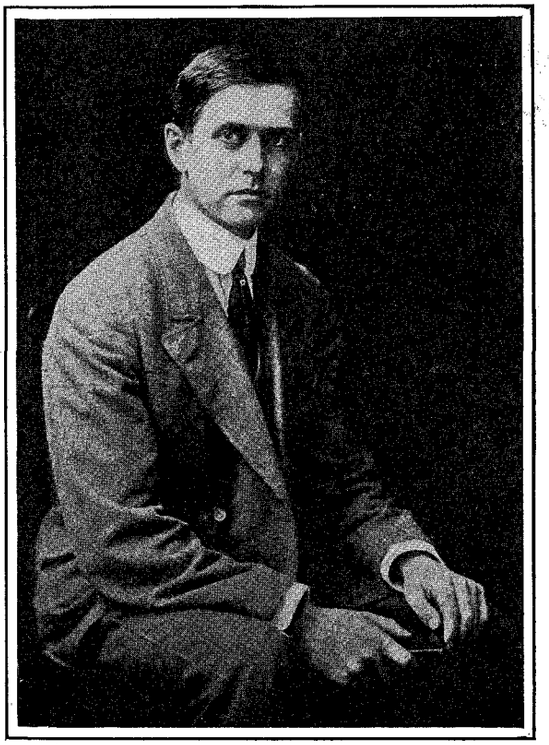
The American composer is already on the ground with an imposing array of work to meet this quickened interest, tho it must be said that so far he has been a singer in the silences. Says Mr. Farwell:

"While, for reasons to be considered, no American works in large forms come to general public performance, and but few to an occasional hearing, every year witnesses a notable increase of orchestral works, chamber music, piano and vocal works, and other compositions by American composers. Of smaller piano compositions and songs the seasons bring forth an appalling quantity, and too often, it is true, an appalling quality as well; yet in the midst of this saturnalia appear many works of true distinction, of breadth and beauty, works infinitely in advance of those usually chosen to represent American music on artists' programs. And from time to time an American opera rises from the composer's consciousness to completion—never to performance—and sinks again into a mysterious obscurity, oblivion, or temporary neglect, we are fain to know which."

Mr. Farwell proceeds to trace the causes of this neglect in the development of the concert system of the United States. "We accepted European music as a starting-point, as naturally as we accepted European civilization generally as the starting-point for ours. The love of our forefathers for the European lands of their birth but foreshadowed the depth of our love for America; and their love for the great Old-World masterworks, a passion which we inherit, is the measure of the intensity of the love which we shall one day bear to our own masterworks." New York and Boston having been the ports of entry for European music, became also the musical dictators for the other parts of the country. But around the serious work for musical progress done in these cities, the writer points out, there "grew up a life of musical fashion, a reflex of the life of social fashion." To quote his words:

"So long as the musical fashion coincided at every point with the true development of musical art in the United States, this condition presented no disadvantage and caused no harm. But that this fashion and art, altho coincident at first, could remain so in a new land sure to rear up arts of its own, was an absolute impossibility; and at the moment when American musical art became of intrinsic worth, and the musical fashion remained fixedly European, musical fashion and musical art in America parted company. To-day the true interests of musical development in the United States have little or nothing to do with the fashionable musical life of our great cities. The facts of our creative musical development are one thing, the events of our social musical life another. Society is not aware of this. It has so long been compelled to import musical art if it wished to have any, that it can not believe that there is any other source of this art than Europe. Society is not yet prepared to tolerate any interference with this belief, and the purveyors of its musical art are the last to initiate any such interference. Indeed, to do so would be to lose financial support; and therein lies the crux of the situation. The managers of musical enterprises care nothing for our national artistic development; their one concern is to keep secure the patronage of society."

As New York leads, so the West falls into line. Mr. Farwell learns that more modern French music is being sold west of the Mississippi than east of it. In consequence, "good American singers, pianists, and other artists—to say nothing of foreign—may place upon their programs only that which is sanctioned by New York, and that is—European music." Not to do so, he declares, "means to incur the displeasure and lose the support of society." "And these same artists, who know good and bad music as society does not know it, are often ardent admirers of much in American music, but they must admire in private." Mr. Farwell makes these qualifications:



ARTHUR FARWELL,

Who asserts that "the true interests of musical development in the United States have little or nothing to do with the fashionable musical life of our great cities."

"First and last, many American compositions come to performance on American programs. Society has always sanctioned the trivial American work as a foil to the serious European; but never the more significant American work for its own sake. Composers and their friends are able to force hearings here and there, so that the composer will not be wholly without knowledge of the effect of his work upon an audience, or, for that matter, upon himself, both to a certain extent necessary things, for only in practise can art and the art-nature grow. Again, certain obviously good and appealing works, not requiring any effort of the understanding, have quickly found their way into public favor, and are safe for an artist to use. But this insistent fact remains—that upon our concert and recital programs generally, those works which best represent the brains and ideals of our American composers to-day are conspicuous by their absence."

The hope of the American composer, thinks the writer, is not to be found among "the hopelessly lost of the great Eastern cities," but with "the misguided and redeemable throughout the land." He adds:

"They are more ready for him than he suspects. Whatever the depth of their regard for the masterpieces of music, their allegiance to mere musical fashions is not of the heart, and they will welcome

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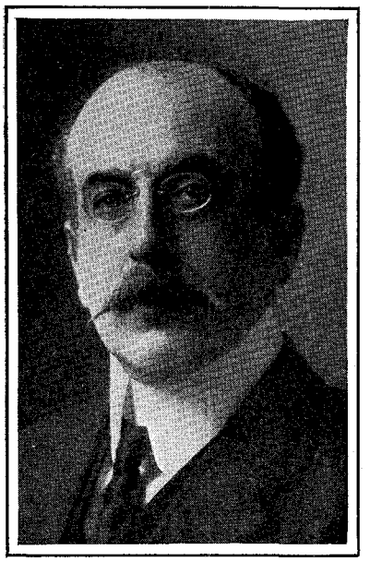
the opportunity to withdraw their social power from an artificial situation, which can hold for them but little of real life and attainment, and devote it to the satisfying of a living national need."

"WHY PLAYS FAIL"

TO Alan Dale, the dramatic critic, it is "as clear as a pike-staff" why plays fail. Plays will always fail, he declares, but they need never fail as savagely as they have done this season. There should be none but "honest and necessary failures," such as "are unsympathetic, that take an unpopular stand on a popular question," or that "are badly worked out and suffer from a lame conclusion." David Belasco is mentioned as the manager who has fewest failures because he has an "inordinately high opinion of the intelligence of his audiences." "Nothing is too good, and no pains are too great." But in the cases of those fiascos with which the dramatic year has been plentifully sprinkled one or more of the following conditions will be found. So at least thinks this writer, whose words we quote from the February *Cosmopolitan Magazine:*



ALAN DALE,

Who charges theatrical failures to ignorant managers, "tailor-made" stars, and slovenly stage-management. Three-quarters of these failures are wholly unnecessary, says this critic.

"The ignorance and comparative illiteracy of managers who produce plays in the feeble hope that some particular incident may 'hit' the public fancy, but who have no fixt policy, and are interested exclusively in the 'drawing power' of the production.

"The delusion that the name of the author counts; that because a man has done a good thing in the past, he will continue to do so in the future. This is the greatest myth of all. It accounts for a large percentage of all failures; it kills competition; it sends to eternal oblivion the artist of merit who has not yet made his name.

"The follow-the-leader policy. Managers are like sheep, running in one direction. Let a colleague make a hit with a Biblical play, and there will be a dozen. Establish a precedent for sex dramas, and the season will reek with them. Each manager has his eye on his fellow. The object is to gage the public pulse. The pulse of the public beats in all directions at all times. The manager believes it throbs in a different place every season.

"Tailor-made 'stars,' who want something that fits them and care about nothing else. These stars are not good enough actors to assume rôles in plays that have been written regardless of their peculiarities. They have just missed being good actors. Therefore they become stars, and particular brands of potted play have to be put up to suit them.

"The fact that most of our managers are clever financiers and nothing else. Plays are investments, like pig iron, copper, and grain. The fact that they are plays is a mere incident. They might be anything else. They are not quoted in the brokers' offices; their merits are not ticked out in Wall Street; they are unlisted. They are just as surely speculative commodities, and the manager who doesn't know the difference between Theodore Kremer and Sophocles is often the manager who makes the most money.

"Slovenly stage-management, and an average of two good actors in a cast of twelve. Small parts are played by promoted 'supers,' and the value of an *ensemble* is not considered. This is, in part, due to the tailor-made star, who quite excusably can not brook a comparison with any real actors. He wants somebody to play down, not up, to him."

Managers produce plays season after season with many successes and more failures. Three-quarters of the failures are, in the opinion of this clever dramatic critic of the New York *American*, absolutely unnecessary. "Careful and unremitting attention, thought, and artistic endeavor would bring a mediocre play into the range of moderate success. Of course there are some plays—the remaining quarter—that fail because they are preposterous, ill-written, lacking an idea, unsympathetic."

HOW TO KNOW A GOOD MAN

WHAT our colleges should teach is biographical history, says Prof. William James. And he proceeds to explain that he means not merely the history of politics, "but of anything and everything so far as human efforts and conquests are factors that have played their part." This is what we should mean by the humanities—"the sifting of human creations," and the best thing that a college education, so conceived, can hope to accomplish is to "help you to know a good man when you see him." Studying in the way thus designated, we learn, says the professor, "what types of activity have stood the test of time; we acquire standards of the excellent and durable." To quote more fully from his paper in *McClure's Magazine* (February):

"What the colleges—teaching humanities by examples which may be special, but which must be typical and pregnant—should at least try to give us, is a general sense of what, under various disguises, *superiority* has always signified and may still signify. The feeling for a good human job anywhere, the admiration of the really admirable, the disesteem of what is cheap and trashy and impermanent—this is what we call the critical sense, the sense for ideal values. It is the better part of what men know as wisdom. Some of us are wise in this way naturally and by genius; some of us never become so. But to have spent one's youth at college, in contact with the choice and rare and precious, and yet still to be a blind prig or vulgarian, unable to scent out human excellence or to divine it amid its accidents, to know it only when ticketed and labeled and forced on us by others, this indeed should be accounted the very calamity and shipwreck of a higher education.

"The sense for human superiority ought, then, to be considered our line, as boring subways is the engineer's line, and the surgeon's is appendicitis. Our colleges ought to have lit up in us a lasting relish for the better kind of man, a loss of appetite for mediocrities, and a disgust for cheapjacks. We ought to smell, as it were, the difference of quality in men and their proposals when we enter the world of affairs about us. Expertness in this might well atone for some of our awkwardness at accounts, for some of our ignorance of dynamos. The best claim we can make for the higher education, the best single phrase in which we can tell what it ought to do for us, is, then, exactly what I said: it should enable us to *know a good man when we see him.*"

That the phrase is anything but an empty epigram, the professor continues, "follows from the fact that if you ask in what line it is most important that a democracy like ours should have its sons and daughters skilful, you see that it is in this line more than in any other." Then follow some pregnant words on the subject of democracy and its relation to excellence. Thus:

"Democracy is on its trial, and no one knows how it will stand the ordeal. Abounding about us are pessimistic prophets. Fickleness and violence used to be, but are no longer, the vices which they charge to democracy. What its critics now affirm is that its preferences are inveterately for the inferior. So it was in the beginning, they say, and so it will be world without end. Vulgarity enthroned and institutionalized, elbowing everything superior from the highway, this, they tell us, is our irremediable destiny; and the picture-papers of the European Continent are already drawing Uncle Sam with the hog instead of the eagle for his heraldic emblem. The privileged aristocracies of the foretime, with all their iniquities, did at least preserve some taste for higher human qual-

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ity and honor certain forms of refinement by their enduring traditions. But when democracy is sovereign, its doubters say, nobility will form a sort of invisible church, and sincerity and refinement, stript of honor, precedence, and favor, will have to vegetate on sufferance in private corners. They will have no general influence. They will be harmless eccentricities.

"Now, who can be absolutely certain that this may not be the career of democracy? Nothing future is quite secure; states enough have inwardly rotted; and democracy as a whole may undergo self-poisoning. But, on the other hand, democracy is a kind of religion, and we are bound not to admit its failure. Faiths and utopias are the noblest exercise of human reason, and no one with a spark of reason in him will sit down fatalistically before the croaker's picture. The best of us are filled with the contrary vision of a democracy stumbling through every error till its institutions glow with justice and its customs shine with beauty. Our better men *shall* show the way and we *shall* follow them; so we are brought round again to the mission of the higher education in helping us to know the better kind of man whenever we see him."

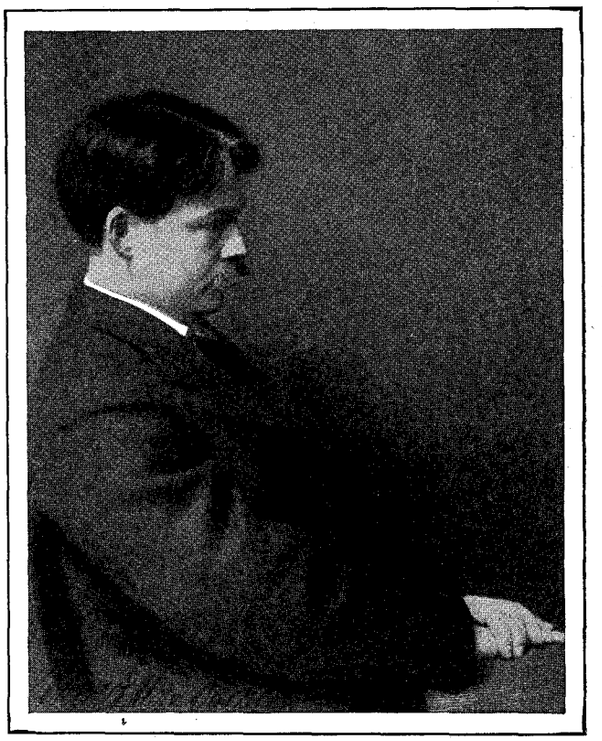
MACDOWELL

AN idealist in every phase of his thinking, Edward MacDowell, whose life passed into the deeper mystery on January 23, is called "the most original and poetic musician America has so far produced." The cloud that settled upon his mind in 1906 virtually removed him from the ranks of the living. At that time he was forty-five years old, but his creative work had been finished for a considerable period before that time. Stress of material circumstances compelled him to devote his energies to teaching, and the seven years beginning in 1896 that he spent in his professorship of music at Columbia University is now regretted by his admirers, who see those years lost out of his creative period. Tho these years are not regarded as unsuccessful, he was himself disappointed in their fruits, for here his ideals for the position were unachieved. He is called by Mr. Richard Aldrich "an American composer," but not a follower of the "national movement in music." He did not seek recognition as an American composer, says Mr. Aldrich, "and indeed prevented it so far as his energetic protest could prevent it." "Nationalism," MacDowell is quoted as saying, "is the common property of all the world, not the vital part of it. . . . It is not nationalism that makes Scotch melodies poignant; they are simply good music." Mr. Aldrich goes on (in the New York *Times*) to define somewhat precisely the real MacDowell. Thus:

"MacDowell's musical inspiration is peculiarly individual, peculiarly his own. His melody is unmistakable, having a certain physiognomy, a certain turn of phrase that would always be recognized as his by any who knew his music. His harmonic sense is even more unmistakably his own. He is fond of certain dissonant progressions that have a pregnant emotional power and depth, a potent expressiveness, and that seem to be indissolubly at one with his melody. The two seem to grow out of each other, to be based on each other. Yet it may be questioned whether, after all, MacDowell's inspiration in both these respects is not somewhat limited. Peculiarly individual, as it is, it moves in rather a small circle. If he did not actually repeat himself through the cycle of his works, he wrought with an amount of material that was not unlimited. He did not reach the wide range of expression that is continually saying something new while continually remaining individual and personal. Some will find that in his music there is a frequent recurrence of melodic contour, a certain model of outline that is not widely departed from, and that his harmony moves within certain well-defined limitations. There is something like a MacDowell formula to which much of his music conforms.

"Much of this music, most assuredly, gives a deep and rich pleasure to the sympathetic listener. He feels that he is listening to an utterance extremely original, the real expression of a single individuality, as little influenced as a creative artist may be influenced in an art where one generation necessarily stands upon the shoulders of a past generation. He feels that he hears the word of a true poet, of an idealist who never stooped to anything lower than his own highest ideals. He hears an accomplished skill of expression, the certainty of touch of a master whose materials are plastic in his hands. He feels certain of the ripe and mature expression of one who never put forth his achievement until it was, for him, complete. But at the same time he feels that the range of the specifically musical inspiration is limited. He frequently hears the expected, cast in a mold of expression that was not continually broken and renewed, but that served for many repetitions."

In none of his works, says Mr. W. J. Henderson of *The Sun* (New York), "did he show sympathy with the methods or mannerisms of the so-called 'ultra-moderns,' the chief characteristics of



EDWARD MACDOWELL,
Regarded as the most original and poetic musician that America has so far produced.

whose style are antipathy to fundamental harmonies and an appetite for exotic scales." Upon the same theme Mr. Aldrich writes in these words:

"MacDowell's attitude toward 'program music' has somewhat perplexed and disturbed the thick-and-thin advocates of that form of musical art. As a disciple of Joachim Raff and the romantic school to which he belonged, it was inevitable that MacDowell should become imbued with the same sort of poetical spirit in his music as the German composer represented. Nature and the subtler influences of the woods and fields appealed to him, the suggestions they bring of fairies, dryads, nymphs, and elves to those whose imagination submits to their spell. How many such titles are found in his works! 'Forest Stillness,' 'Dryads' Dance,' 'Hunting Song,' 'In the Forest,' 'Elfin's Dance,' 'A Haunted Forest,' 'Forest Spirits,' 'Will o' the Wisp,' 'In Autumn,' 'Shepherdesses' Song'—all familiar subjects of the German romanticism of his earlier training. But he was also attracted by more human subjects, by tales of knighthood, and chivalry, as of *Lancelot* and *Elaine*, the *Saracens*, and the lovely *Aldâ*. He was stimulated by poetical works: 'Hamlet and Ophelia' are the subjects of one of his orchestral works, and poems by Goethe, Heine, Hans Andersen, and Tennyson suggested some of the most characteristic of his smaller piano pieces. In his four sonatas he imparts only the most general hint of their character—Tragic, Heroic, Norse, Keltic. He gives rarely any definite outline in words of the interpretation of his music. 'Realism,' or literalism, was far from the conception he had of the purpose of music. What he wrote of his

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'Lancelot and Elaine' (as quoted by Lawrence Gilman in his book about MacDowell) is characteristic of his attitude:

I would never have insisted that this symphonic poem need mean "Lancelot and Elaine" to every one. It did to me, however, and in the hope that my artistic enjoyment might be shared by others, I added the title to my music.

"In other words, the music does not exactly express nor exactly coincide with any exact sequence of moods and happenings, and it was not the composer's intention that it should. What he mainly sought, in contradistinction to the literal school of Strauss and his colleagues, who undertake to show the color of a red-haired lady's hair and depict a silver tablespoon in music, was the mood, the poetic suggestion."

Of the man himself a writer in the New York *Evening Post* says:

"Personally, he was shy among strangers, but most devoted to friends; modest, but stubbornly insistent on his high ideals; temperate in all his habits except his devotion to hard work, which, two years ago, resulted in an affection of the brain and nervous system—a slow disintegration of the cerebral substance, which leading specialists at once recognized as incurable."

VENICE DRAMATIZED BY D'ANNUNZIO

A D'ANNUNZIO play is like a circus with one essential difference, says the Roman correspondent of the London *Times*. In a circus one is invited to see how beasts can act like human beings, but in the play to see how human beings can act like beasts. The occasion of this pronouncement is the production of the Italian poet's latest play, "La Nave" ("The Ship"), in which the emancipation of Venice from Grecian rule and her erection as a Christian state is symbolized. Rome, it appears, has turned the dramatic event into the semblance of a circus. By preliminary heraldings and beating of the big drums of advertising, "the audience has been so worked up to expect the marvelous that it is apt to see it everywhere, even in the most trite of commonplaces." The story of the play is given in these words:

"The scene of 'La Nave' is laid in the estuary of the seven rivers, afterward to become the site of Venice, in the sixth century. There on the marshy islands of the lagoons are gathered the fugitives from the barbarian invasion. The play is divided into a prolog and three episodes.

"In the first scene we see the building of the future basilica and of a great ship, and we learn that the dominant family, the *Gratico*, have deposed the rival *Faledra*, whose eyes they have put out. The *Gratico*, *Marco*, and *Sergio* arrive by sea, bringing with them treasures and relics for the new basilica, and are welcomed by their mother, the *Deaconess Ema*. At the same time arrives from Byzantium *Basiliola*, daughter of the house of *Faledra*, who finds her father and brothers deposed and blinded and swears vengeance. The old *Gratico*, the Bishop and head of the community, dies, and his sons proclaim themselves, *Marco*, tribune of the sea, and *Sergio*, Bishop. *La Nave*, the ship, is to be the future fatherland of the community. *Marco* will lead it to fresh conquests on the sea. In the mean time they will raise the holy basilica on the land, into which the spoils and relics are carried in solemn procession.

"In the first episode, of which the somber scene is laid outside the prisoners' den, *Basiliola* begins her work of vengeance. The daughter of the *Faledra* has been living the life of a courtezan in Byzantium; she is a *Grecastra* steeped in the corruption of the Greeks; a *mala femmina*—a favorite D'Annunzio phrase which seems to mean in his language an unclean animal. *Gauro*, the stonecutter, and one of the prisoners, who has loved her, calls upon her to end his misery and kill him. We learn that she has already enslaved the senses of *Marco* and his brother *Sergio*, and that their mother, the *Deaconess Ema*, has fled the island. *Gauro* clamors for death at her hands, and ransacks for that purpose an extremely varied vocabulary of invective, apparently with the design of provoking her sense of propriety. But *Basiliola* is a lady not easily shocked, and delays—longer than most of the audience would have done—to silence his tongue by complying with his request. Having shot *Gauro* with a bow snatched from one of the archers on guard, *Basiliola* seems to take a fancy to archery practise and shoots all the rest of the prisoners. After which she practises another kind of fascination upon *Marco Gratico*, who comes upon the scene, and brings him to her feet.

"The second episode takes place in the unfinished basilica. There, at a semicircular table, sits *Sergio*, the Bishop, who, we learn incidentally, can never be an orthodox bishop since he has lost the thumb of his right hand and can not break the consecrated bread according to the orthodox fashion. *Sergio*, half drunk, is conducting an *agape* with rites that are rather profane than Christian. In the interior of the basilica the choir sings a holy chant; from the north portico comes the pagan song of the crowd with the refrain of 'Omnes trahit Dione.' The community appears divided into two factions, one of zealots who denounce *Basiliola*, the other of pagans who have yielded to her sinister fascinations. In the midst of the turmoil *Basiliola* completes her conquest of *Sergio* and *Marco* by a dance in which she displays all her sensuous attractions. She foments their mutual jealousy, and in the savage quarrel that ensues *Marco*, the tribune, kills his brother *Sergio*. The orgy, which had begun in a Christian feast, is suddenly interrrupted by a messenger who brings news that the country is in danger. *Giovanni Faledra*, assisted by the Greek *Narsetes*, has seized the harbor and is advancing upon them. *Marco Gratico* comes to his senses, summons his men and hastily departs to meet the enemy, leaving *Basiliola* bound to the altar to await his return.

"In the third episode we have the return of *Marco Gratico* victorious; the return also of the *Deaconess Ema* and the repentance of the community; the execution of *Basiliola*, and the departure of the great ship, now named the *Totus Mundus*, on her voyage of new conquest under the tribune *Marco*. Venice, having shaken off the domination of the Greeks, and free from corruption of the senses, will now rise a great city in the name of Christ and St. Mark."

The correspondent of *The Times* does not share the admiration of the Roman populace for this play. Of the author's dramatic ventures he writes:

"If there be any meaning in D'Annunzio's dramas, apart from their shadowy symbolism and their fantastic reading of history, it is to show how large a part bestiality plays in human conduct. That, at least, is the most intelligible and obvious meaning; the rest is but a web, such as is woven in dreams, of confused and fugitive ideas. Undoubtedly D'Annunzio starts out with a grandiose conception of what he wants to achieve; but whether it is that his conception is too vast to realize, or that his fertile, uncontrolled, imagination running riot leads him astray, his actual achievement leaves generally a sense of failure."

Not even the acting of this play, "really superb in some passages," the writer continues, could hide the real poverty of the dramatist's resources. "He wishes to thrill us with horror, to shock us with his daring license, to wring our hearts with the depth of his pathos." Further:

"But terror in his hands becomes grotesque; his most reckless ventures only excite faint amazement mingled with mild disgust—or distaste rather, for disgust is too strong a word; his efforts to stir pity appeal, unfortunately, far more strongly to a sense of the ridiculous. He only shows how a dramatist may heap Pelion on Ossa in the shape of strong words and violent deeds without coming near the heights where the great gods of tragedy sit enthroned."

The popularity of Shakespeare in England is indicated by some statistics recently published in the *Westminster Gazette* (London), showing the number of revivals of his plays that have taken place there during the years 1904–1907. Many of these plays will be seen to be wholly unknown in recent years to American audiences, and a reflection upon these facts will show the comparative interest the two great branches of the English-speaking world take in their greatest classic dramatist. Most of these revivals took place in London, tho Manchester is also a Shakespeare-loving city, and several independent productions are to be credited to it. The plays and the number of distinct productions of each in the given time are thus tabulated:

"Othello," five; "Hamlet," four; "Romeo and Juliet," three; "As You Like It," two; "Measure for Measure," two; "Much Ado about Nothing," two; "Merchant of Venice," two; "Antony and Cleopatra," one; "Troilus and Cressida," one; "Cymbeline," one; "Henry VI." (Part III.), one; "Winter's Tale," one; "Macbeth," one; "Henry V.," one; "Midsummer-Night's Dream," one; "Richard III.," one; "Tempest," one; "Two Gentlemen of Verona," one; "Timon of Athens," one; and "The Taming of the Shrew," one—twenty plays in all.

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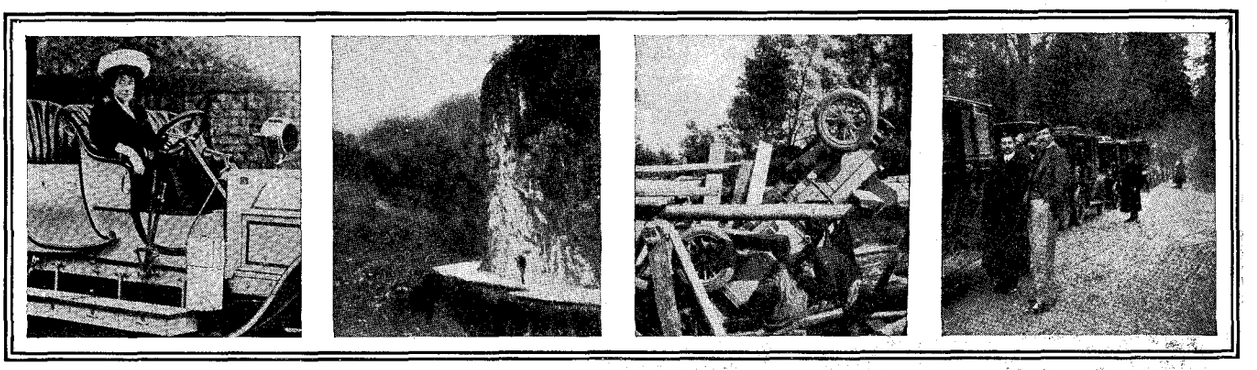


MISS DAISY HAMPSON, "One of the most expert lady drivers in the British Empire."

A ROAD IN THE MOUNTAINS OF JAPAN.

DISASTER TO A CAR IN CROSSING A BRIDGE IN SIBERIA.

THE DUKE OF ORLEANS AND OTHERS WITH CARS AT THE RECENT BOURBON WEDDING.

MOTOR TRIPS AND MOTOR CARS

THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS TRIP

It is expected that the long-talked-of start for the trip from New York to Paris by way of Bering Sea will be made from Times Square, New York, on February 15. Ten cars had been entered up to January 22, six of them being foreign made—three French, two Italian, and one German. The three French cars and one Italian left Paris on January 28 and were to embark at Havre on Saturday, February 1. Of the four men in command of the various cars, a dispatch from Paris to the New York *Times* says that St. Chaffray is the proposer of the race and has been its organizer in Paris, Godard was a competitor in the Peking-to-Paris race, driving a car which finished two weeks behind the victorious Itala, Scafoglio is an Italian journalist, while Pons was also a competitor in the Peking-to-Paris race, but failed to finish. Another article in *The Times* says in detail of the arrangements as to supply-stations along the route:

"Sixty-seven stations have been marked out along the line. These stations are the more populous cities and towns which afford the best telegraphic facilities. There are eleven between New York and Chicago. West of Chicago they are at intervals especially short where the country is bad."

From the full list of these stations the following are selected, with the distances from New York appended:

	Miles
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	74
Albany, N. Y.	148
Utica, N. Y.	248
Syracuse, N. Y.	299
Rochester, N. Y.	390
Buffalo, N. Y.	471
Cleveland, Ohio	667
Toledo, Ohio	785
South Bend, Ind.	949
Chicago, Ill.	1,043
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1,262
Omaha, Neb.	1,536
Grand Island, Neb.	1,690
North Platte, Neb.	1,827
Cheyenne, Wyo.	2,032
Ogden, Utah	2,536
Tacoma, Nev.	2,649
Carson City, Nev.	3,110
Rhodes, Nev.	3,254
Goldfield, Nev.	3,345
Silver Lake, Cal.	3,590
Santa Barbara, Cal.	3,925
San Luis Obispo, Cal.	4,037
San José, Cal.	4,238
San Francisco, Cal.	4,290

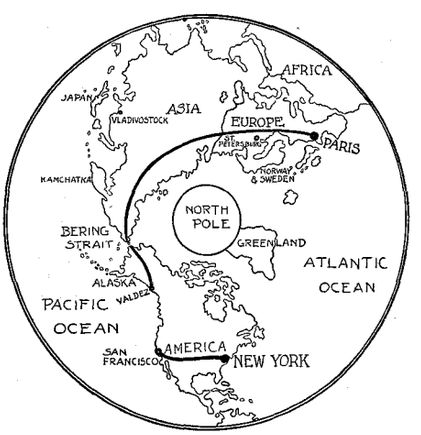
From San Francisco the cars will be transported by steamer to Valdez in Alaska, whence they will proceed to Nome and thence go down the Yukon River. *The Times* quotes John Riordan, who has been thirteen years in Alaska, as saying "he would be willing to sacrifice his liberty if he could not cross Alaska on the route outlined with a car in less than a month's time." Riordan has been in every part of Alaska, except along the Arctic coast. He is declared to have "no hesitancy in declaring that the Alaskan trip is difficult, but is absolutely certain it can be made readily enough." As to the Siberian country he said:

"The Siberian country is unknown, but I think it will be easier than Alaska. I am going because I believe we can win with a good car, for I'll back an American to win over a foreigner at any time when ingenuity, endurance, and determination are at stake."

As to the Bering-Sea problem and the Siberian roads, a writer in the Savannah *Morning News* presents a less confident view:

"The scheme contemplates crossing Bering Strait on the ice. Persons who are familiar with Bering Strait say that the passage is never frozen over from side to side; that there is always clear water at some point between the shores, through which the tide rushes at high velocity. And when there is firm ice over a part of the distance it is rarely smooth. It rises in great ridges that an automobile could not possibly get over without the aid of a derrick.

"There are practically no roads in the eastern part of Siberia. When the Siberian soil isn't frozen it is as soft as muck."



ROUTE OF THE NEW-YORK-TO-PARIS TRIP.

Oil and gasoline will be supplied by the Nobel Company, which is the company that furnished supplies for the Peking-to-Paris race. An article in *The Times* explains:

"It is the district between East Cape (on Bering Sea opposite Cape Prince of Wales) and Irkutsk that is the most troublesome. It is absolutely barren of fuel or lubricating supplies. From Irkutsk trains will be sent out. They will proceed north to Yakutsk and thence farther north along the line of the Lena River to Boulong, sending supplies by dog-train. The total time from Irkutsk for supplies to reach the farthest northern point will be fifty-six days."

THE WORLD'S ROAD RECORD

In November last H. L. Stevens and H. B. James recovered in Australia the world's road record that had formerly been held by Australia and then was lost to America. In May, 1906, two Australians, Messrs. Kellow and James, had brought the road record up to 556 miles in twenty-four hours, but this record was beaten in this country by fifty miles. Last April Messrs. Kellow and James attempted to recover the lost Australian honors, but failed, and now Australia has again achieved the lead, Messrs. Stevens and James having crowded 777 miles into one day's road driving. The feat is described in *The Autocar* (Jan. 4):

"The start was made from Camperdown, the headquarters of the run, the car radiating in different directions between Hamilton, Skipton, and Winchelsea, the days selected for the trial being 20th and 21st November last.

"A schedule time-table and route were adopted, the schedule being made to total 740 miles, or 134 miles better than the previous best. It was presumed locally that Messrs. Stevens and James had "bitten off more than they could chew," but results proved the contrary, for they not only adhered to their time-table, but gained thirty-seven miles on their schedule figures."

Moreover, the record was made under special difficulties. In one place the car "encountered a dense fog, which completely obscured the moon and the landscape," so that "at times the pace of the

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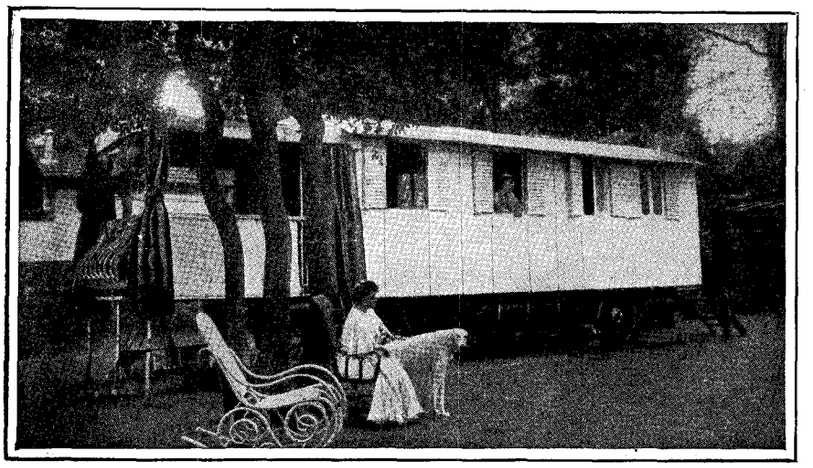


THE HOME ON WHEELS OF THE BARON AND BARONESS DE SENNEVOY.

car was reduced to a crawl." Again, the fog was troublesome, "the road being blotted out in places, and steering only possible by the sight of some twenty or thirty feet of road ahead made visible by the two powerful acetylene head-lamps." Moreover, "the strain of driving on the circuitous road was intense."

It appears that the previous record of 606 miles had been reached at noon, "leaving five hours in which to make better figures," and that "in the last twelve hours, or, to be exact, 11h. 57m., the remarkable distance of 422 miles was covered. The total stoppage *en route* aggregated 2h. 20m., which, plus seven minutes to spare at the end of the run, brings the driving-time down to 21h. 33m., equal to an average of thirty-six miles an hour for the full time spent on the road." The writer in *The Autocar* continues:

"Throughout the whole trip the car ran beautifully, and gave not the slightest trouble, nor were the tires touched; in fact, had the tools been left off the car they would never have been missed. The condition of the tires after the terrific grueling they received by the severe pace and harsh use of brakes was a revelation."

"The fastest mile clocked on the run was 53⅘s., equal to about sixty-seven miles an hour, and this was accomplished after the car had been running nearly twenty-two hours. During the trip, including another seventy-five miles back the same day to Melbourne, making in all 845 miles, sixty-one gallons of petrol were consumed, which was equal to fourteen miles to the gallon."

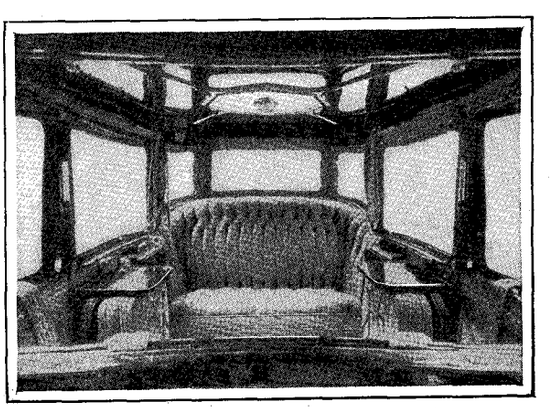
A MOTOR-CAR HOME

On the Place de la Concorde in Paris, early in the present winter, there appeared a large white caravan drawn by a 50-horse-power motor-car, its appearance much travel-stained. Inquiry by a writer for *The Car* (London) brought from a by-stander the information that this strange-looking vehicle was "Baron de Sennevoy's Comète, just back from its three months' journey in Normandy, and a perfect little palace on wheels." An introduction of the writer to the owner of the car soon followed, and then an invitation to the "pretty little drawing-room." The baron is quoted as saying:

"Our 'home-car' may be said to be the outcome of several years' serious thought. To be able to travel rapidly in one's automobile whithersoever one liked was, of course, a great advance on former means of travel, but one never knew to what sort of quarters the car was going to bring one. Oh, what wretched accommodation at times my wife and I have had to put up with in out-of-the-way districts! So I began to think of a way of dispensing with the cold and uncomfortable hospitality of rural inns. The problem was to find a means of uniting the advantages of the autocar with the comforts of a first-class hotel, or, better still, those of one's own home. Naturally I at once thought of a *roulette*, a caravan which would be as superior to an ordinary one as a Pullman car is to an ordinary railway carriage. Well, the Comète was the result, and I think you will agree with me that its qualities are unsurpassed, for it is adapted not only for the road but for traveling by rail or on water.

"Our rooms are, of course, small. But they contain everything we need, with space to spare for things that are not absolute essentials, such as ornaments and works of art. This salon is a little over four yards long and about two yards and a half broad, its height is nearly three yards, and, as you see, it is provided with three windows and two French windows. We have plenty of both light and fresh air, and whether in winter or in summer it is a very comfortable room. We make it our residence all the year round. Our winter quarters are in the Bois de Boulogne. Do we find it cold? Not at all. The walls of our home-car are lined with felt, keeping it cool in summer and warm in winter, when our heating apparatus, as in an ordinary apartment, is naturally brought into requisition."

The writer describes how in the drawing-room was "a beautiful little piano," and how the kitchen, "though small, contains everything necessary for the production of a first-class dinner." During the three months' tour the tractor or motor-car attached to the house "behaved wonderfully well, keeping up an average speed of 20 kilometers an hour and climbing the steepest hills with remarkable ease." The owners "stopped wherever they had a fancy to camp out"—in the beautiful forest opposite the promontory of Mont St. Michel, or in a sheltered nook overlooking the beach of Trouville. "It would take me a week," said the Baroness, "to tell you of all the beautiful places, almost unknown to tourists, which we have visited."



LIMOUSINE INTERIOR FOR THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

THE FIRST CROSSING OF SOMALILAND

Along the east coast of Africa adjoining Abyssinia lies Somaliland, one of the wildest parts of the earth, but a motor-car, driven by Englishmen, B. J. E. Bentley and Mr. Wells, crossed it a few months ago. Starting from Djibuti, the travelers for many miles found no road, but "spent days on end doing nothing but cutting away brush and removing or breaking up heavy stones to make a passage for the car." Mr. Bentley is quoted in *The Autocar* (Dec. 7):

"Both in British and French Somaliland, and also in Abyssinia, my trip has been looked upon as nothing short of madness. The Governor of French Somaliland gave me on leaving a document disclaiming responsibility for our safety if we proceeded into the interior otherwise than by railway. The only precaution I took was to buy two more rifles for my two boys and 200 rounds of additional ammunition. From the reports we got from the native runners going through, it looked as if we were in for a warm time from the Esa tribe."

This warning of a "warm time from the Esa tribe" proved well founded:

"We were busy cooking a sheep when a Government boy going through warned us that there were some 400 Esas waiting for us in the bush fifteen miles farther on. They seemed quite determined to stop us making a railway (as they called it) through their country. We decided to move on and take no heed of them, but they waited. They were an ugly-looking lot, all fully armed. They demanded 'bakshish' from us for taking the car through their country. I managed to get the head man aside, and reluctantly parted with £3, and told him to proceed to Gildessa with his followers, and on my arrival there I would deal generously with them."

Proceeding thence the car made its way safely to Addogalla, where a stop was made for a meal, and then new trouble began:

"Suddenly there was a tremendous row outside. The car was hidden by a howling mob of some 800 Esas, who threatened to smash it up. Things were looking very serious for us. The eight Europeans produced their rifles, and there were Wells, myself, and two boys, all well armed, as well as twenty-seven Abyssinian troops.

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So altogether we numbered thirty-nine well-armed men. We took up our positions behind the wall of the police compound and waited events. Suddenly the Esa cleared off into the bush. Taking advantage of their absence, we ran the car into the police compound. Shortly after a few of them returned and gave us the pleasing news that they would wait for us in the bush country.

"It was now four o'clock, and I decided to telephone through to the British Consul at Dire Douoa for assistance. An hour later I received a message that the Governor of Dire Douoa was sending troops to our assistance. The following morning the troops arrived, and at 6.30 we moved off with the escort of twenty-five men. At Elba we left the troops, and after difficulties too numerous to mention, with some rivers and heavy timber, we arrived at Dire Douoa. From all over the country we have been receiving telephonic congratulations—even from Emperor Menelik himself.

"The car is the first vehicle of any description that has ever crossed Somaliland."

It is interesting here to note that steps have been taken to improve the old Suez road running out from Cairo. Over this road, for generations before the opening of the Suez Canal, the mails for India were carried. It is hoped that "sufficient money may be raised to repair the old road and clear away the sand which has drifted across it." Cairo, altho in many respects one of the most attractive of winter resorts, offers now few opportunities for motoring. A writer in *The Car* (Jan. 15) says of the Suez road:

"Two or three cars have gone about a third of the way without coming to grief. The writer proceeded in this car as far as the second watch-tower. Then towers were erected for the convenience of travelers in obtaining food and water, as well as for protection, but most of them are now more or less in ruins.

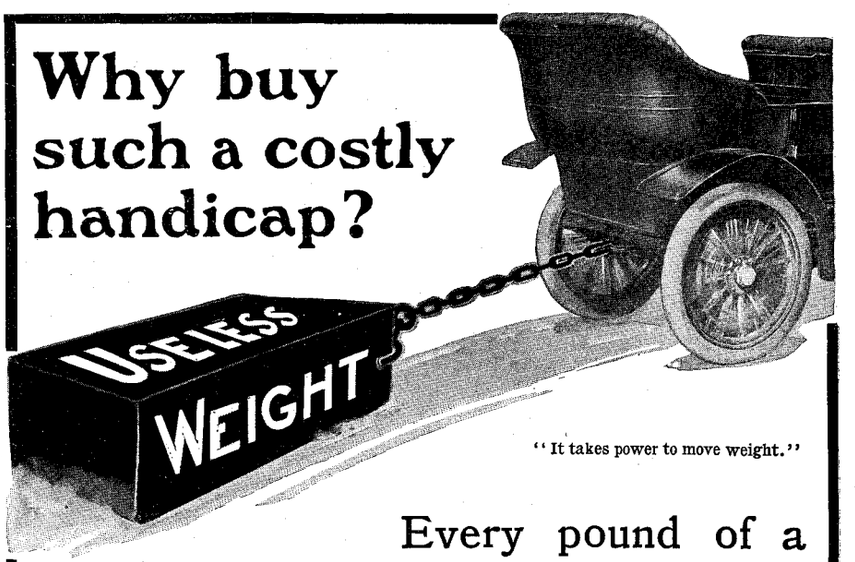
"The way to the Suez road lies through Heliopolis, where the new Oases City is growing up; beyond this is nothing but desert. No life is to be seen unless you come across a few Bedouins. Those we met can never have penetrated into Cairo, judging by their surprize at the apparition of the car. I was told that gazels sometimes run across the road, but I did not see any.

"The only roads at present available out of Cairo are those leading to the ostrich-farm at Matarich and to the Pyramids, but neither of them is of any length. Motoring in the desert offers a complete change from motoring anywhere else, and has a fascination all its own."

FALL IN PRICES PER HORSE-POWER

An article in *The Car* (Dec. 18) discusses the notable fall that has occurred in the prices of cars per horse-power in late years. Ten years ago, when the horse-power employed in a car was only 4½, it was calculated that the price was at the rate of over £80 per horse-power, whereas in the same make of cars for 1907 the average cost per horse-power "works out to about £15," so that "if the prices had remained stationary, the 45-h.p. nominal car of to-day would sell at no less than £3,600, while, as the actual horse-power is nearer 90, about £7,200 would be necessary for a

Why buy such a costly handicap?



"It takes power to move weight."

Every pound of a motor-car costs money every time you move. Money for gasoline, oil, repairs and, above all, tires.

What's the sense of buying useless weight?

The strong, high-power, light-weight Franklins give you everything you can get in any heavy automobile except needless trouble and expense.

The air-cooled Franklin engine cuts out the weight, trouble, and repair-expense of water-cooling apparatus, and gets more power out of its fuel than any other gas engine ever built.

The Franklin wood-frame is lighter than steel and, at the same time, stronger. The aluminum Franklin bodies are lighter than wood, but stronger. Franklin cast-aluminum parts are stronger than alloy commonly used, but no heavier. The Franklin drive-shaft is much lighter than an ordinary drive-shaft, but a great deal stronger, and so all through the machine.

This light weight combined with ample strength increases speed and climbing power, makes Franklins easy to handle, agile, safe and durable. And cuts the usual operating expense down almost to half.

The Franklin is the only 4-cylinder motor-car that ever ran 95 miles on 2 gallons of gasoline; the only automobile that ever ran from San Francisco to New York in 15 days, 2 hours 18 minutes; or from Chicago to New York in 39 hours 53 minutes. No heavy machine ever showed such efficiency, sustained power and endurance.

What's the use of power that you can't use? What is the sense of paying big bills for the upkeep of a heavy complicated machine and getting no proportionate return? The light-weight, high-power Franklin means:

Ability that you can use; trouble avoided; dollars saved.

The time to realize this is right now before you buy

Write today for our 1908 catalogue, No. 23.

16 h. p. Runabout - $1750 28 h. p. Touring-car or Runabout $2850 Four-cylinder Landaulet $4000
16 h. p. Touring-Car $1850 42 h. p. Touring-car or Runabout $4000 Six-cylinder Limousine $5200
Prices f. o. b. Syracuse, N. Y.

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, N. Y.
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EUREKA MOTOR BUGGY

Not a machine that goes to pieces in a season; but built to endure; with one-fifth the cost of operating average automobiles. Will climb hills, go through sand and rough country roads. Speed 30 miles an hour. The Eureka

Has Never Failed

High class equipment—powerful engine—double drive—roller-bearing axles. Get our testimonials, guarantee, catalog and special proposition to agents.

EUREKA MOTOR BUGGY CO., Dept. C, St. Louis, Mo.

"Get There"
at a price to suit you direct for a

BLACK MOTOR BUGGY

Built for country roads, hills and mud. Engine—10 H. P., 2 cylinders, air cooled; chain drive rear wheels, double brake. Speed 2 to 25 m. per hr.—30 miles on 1 gal. of gasoline. Highest quality finish, workmanship and materials. Absolutely safe and reliable. **Write for Book No. A-159**

BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

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The Howard Watch

Tourists and travelers take the HOWARD Watch to all parts of the world.

The man of leisure carries it because it is the finest practical time-piece that money will buy.

How much more important it is to the scientist, the expert, the skilled mechanic—the man whose work requires precision and accuracy.

Lieutenant Peary in his exploration of the Arctic Region relies solely upon the HOWARD. It is adjusted to temperature, withstanding heat and cold, vibration and change of position.

Thousands of other men take pride in its admirable mechanism and satisfaction in its time-keeping exactness.

The HOWARD is unique as a watch investment. If you want to know how good try to buy one at second hand. The output is limited. It is handled only by the most reliable jewelers. The HOWARD dealer in every town is a good man to know.

The price of each HOWARD watch—from the 17-jewel, 25-year filled cases at $35, to the 23-jewel, extra heavy cases at $150—is fixed at the factory, and a printed ticket attached.

Find the right jeweler in your locality and ask him to show you a HOWARD—learn why it is more highly regarded than any other watch and why there is distinction in carrying it.

Elbert Hubbard visited the home of the HOWARD Watch and wrote a book about it. If you'd like to read this little journey drop us a postal card—Dept. O—we'll be glad to send it to you. Also a little catalogue and price list, with illustrations actual size—of great value to the watch buyer.

E. HOWARD WATCH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

THE UNRIVALED SUCCESS OF "The Maxwell"

Has made us in every sense of the word

Automobile Manufacturers to the American People.

Maxwell cars, designed by J. J. Maxwell, the foremost American automobile designer, have done more to popularize automobiling in this country, more to bring the pleasure and utility of the motor car within the possibilities of the average American's bank-roll, than any other car.

Watch for the cars that have a bar across their radiators—they all are Maxwells.

Then ask the owner whether he is not a member of the *Society of Satisfied Maxwell Owners*.

We know the answer.

To be unfamiliar with the Maxwell means not to know the one car in which engineering conservatism and wholesome progress are most successfully combined. Get the Maxwell Habit. Once acquired, it sticks.

Let me send you the new Maxwell catalog, which is one of the few catalogs that really tell things. Let me give you the name of the Maxwell representative in your locality. He will be glad to give you a demonstration or refer you to Maxwell owners.

Benj. Briscoe

President
MAXWELL-BRISCOE MOTOR CO.
Members A. M. C. M. A.

P. O. Box 3, **Tarrytown, N. Y.**

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BRANCH OFFICES AND DEALERS IN ALL LARGE CITIES

purchase." The writer of the article continues:

"The fall in nearly all prices per horse-power is undoubtedly due to (1) increased output, (2) standardization, and (3) works efficiency, which includes the use of high-class tools and time- and labor-saving machines. The progress and present position of the motor-car industry can in some ways be compared with that of the cycle trade. We can, many of us, remember the old safety bicycle of nearly twenty years ago, and the price we had to pay for it. Nowadays we obtain a better machine in every way at less than a quarter of the old price."

To the article is appended a list of "many of the well-known cars exhibited at the last three Olympia shows, setting forth the prices per horse-power of the chief makes, British or foreign." The writer explains that "the prices are arrived at by taking the *chassis* price of the various models sold by the firms and dividing them by the aggregate horse-power. In some cases as many as seven models are taken, in some only one. Therefore the price shown is the average cost per horse-power of all models of each firm." Following are some of the cars and prices named:

Make of Car.	Olympia Show Nov., 1905. Price per H.P.			Olympia Show Nov., 1906. Price per H.P.			Olympia Show Nov., 1907. Price per H. P.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Berliet,	25	0	0	17	9	3	18	9	3
Brasier,	30	9	2	27	16	7	24	0	0
Daimler,	25	6	8	21	11	8	15	6	11
Darracq,	25	14	4	26	15	0	17	0	2
De Dion-Bouton,	30	2	8	29	6	9	25	19	7
Itala,	27	14	0	25	7	7	21	6	6
Maudslay,	30	0	0	25	8	10	22	10	0
Mercédès,	30	8	3	27	15	5	22	16	9
Mors,	34	11	8	26	6	2	22	10	7
Panhard,	29	18	6	32	8	0	29	13	11
Renault,	32	8	7	33	17	8	30	3	9
Siddeley,	23	2	2	21	19	10	21	10	9
Spyker,	31	7	9	29	18	8	24	16	6
Thornycroft,	28	18	0	24	1	3	19	7	1

A Mere Trifle.—THE JUDGE (in the court-room)—"I've lost my hat."

THE LAWYER—"Lost your hat? That's nothing. Why, I lost a suit here yesterday!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Wasted Caution.—CHURCH—"What's that piece of cord tied around your finger for?"

GOTHAM—My wife put it there to remind me to mail her letter."

"And did you mail it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me!"—*The Congregationalist.*

By Way of Encouragement.—"The manager always keeps back a portion of the villain's salary."

"Why does he do that—afraid he'd skip?"

"No; but he always acts his part better when he's mad."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

A Cause for Thanks.—"Ah, my dear Mr. Briefless," said Mr. Hardcash, seizing the young barrister's hand and shaking it warmly, "I am so immensely obliged to you. That case the other day, you know—I won it."

"Thanks," replied Briefless, "but did I represent you?"

"No, my dear fellow," replied Hardcash; "you represented the other man."—*Home Herald.*

Superior to Lemonade is
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water, with sugar, makes a delicious summer drink.

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CURRENT POETRY

Edmund Clarence Stedman.

By Joel Benton.

Friend of us all, and the maker of lyrics that touch
and soften the heart—
Heartfelt, and lavish of fancy and beauty that
golden-tripped cadence impart—
Fallen in Azrael's shadow, and borne to the islands
unknown;
Now Poetry loses her lover, and Letters a knight
from her throne.

A voice that could thrill and encourage, yet winnow
the chaff from the wheat,
There is now not another so genial, so tenderly ear-
nest and sweet;
Yet it leaves as a monument, greater than stateliest
marble can show,
Rare, garnered fruits of his fancy, of music and tint-
fullest glow.

Last of the troubadours early, loyal to truth and
the past,
Seeing the beauty and wonder of song, and its crys-
talline cast—
We feel that a seat is left vacant, a voice is made
suddenly still,
And a prophet has gone from his forelook, which no
one hereafter shall fill.

Sad is this sorrow of Letters, and loss to the loftiest
art;
But we, who knew him in lifetime, from something
still greater must part;
Not merely the critic and poet, suddenly risen above
From this weariful world's dark troubles—but one
who had dowered us with love.

—*The Independent* (New York, January 30).

A Sea-Spell.

By Fannie Stearns Davis.

The bay is bluer than all the sky;
The sky is bluer than sapphire stone;
The wind and the wave, the wave and the wind,
Beat and dazzle me glad and blind,
Over the marshes blown.

Once I was a plover who ran, who ran,
A crying shadow along the foam,
Once I was a gull in the swing of the spray;
Over green shallows I hung all day,
Till sunset carried me home.

Once I was a ship with glorious sails
That leapt to the love of the wind.
Up over the edge of the world I fled,
Sun-followed and fleet foam-heralded:
The hidden tides knew my mind.

But now I am only a girl who runs,
A laughing pagan with tangled hair.
Plover and gull and ship was I—
Perchance when my body comes to die
My soul shall again fly fair?

—*Harper's Magazine* (February).

PANTRY CLEANED
A Way Some People Have.

A doctor said:—

"Before marriage my wife observed in summer and country homes, coming in touch with families of varied means, culture, tastes and discriminating tendencies, that the families using Postum seemed to average better than those using coffee.

"When we were married two years ago, Postum was among our first order of groceries. We also put in some coffee and tea for guests, but after both had stood around the pantry about a year untouched, they were thrown away, and Postum used only.

"Up to the age of 28 I had been accustomed to drink coffee as a routine habit and suffered constantly from indigestion and all its relative disorders. Since using Postum all the old complaints have completely left me and I sometimes wonder if I ever had them."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Rambler Utility Model

For Steady, Practical and Economical Service

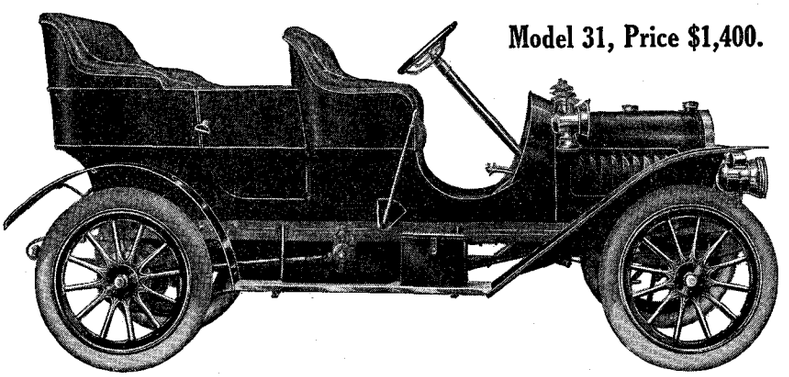
The leading feature of the two-cylinder **Rambler, Model 31,** is the enclosed unit power plant, the one marked advance in driving mechanism of this type since the advent of the double opposed motor.

In this car the motor, clutch and transmission gear is entirely enclosed as a unit and absolutely impervious to mud, dirt and water.

Dirt cannot get in nor oil get out.

Thus is both wear and cost of maintenance reduced to the minimum which, in connection with the many other equally valuable features, has earned for the Rambler the title

The Car of Steady Service



Model 31, Price $1,400.

Thomas B. Jeffery & Company

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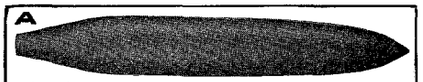
Chicago, Milwaukee, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco. Representatives in all leading cities.



AND HOW TO KEEP IT

A Jewett Humidor keeps cigars just as you like them—no dealer has a better arrangement. Write for pamphlet D.

JEWETT HUMIDOR Buffalo, N. Y.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

$15.00 and up. Many of these machines have been in use less than sixty days, are as good as new, and we guarantee them to give exactly the same service. Write us before you buy, stating make of machine you prefer. We will give you the best typewriter bargains ever offered *shipped subject to examination.*

McLAUGHLIN TYPEWRITER EX.
109 Ozark Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS

We absolutely guarantee to teach shorthand complete in only thirty days. You can learn in spare time in your own home, no matter where you live. No need to spend months as with old systems. **Boyd's Syllabic System** is easy to learn—easy to write—easy to read. Simple. Practical. Speedy. Sure. No ruled lines—no positions—no shading, as in other systems. No long list of word signs to confuse. ONLY NINE CHARACTERS to learn and you have the entire English (or any other) language at your ABSOLUTE COMMAND. The best system for stenographers, private secretaries, newspaper reporters. Lawyers, ministers, teachers, physicians, literary folk and business men may now learn shorthand for their own use. Does not take continual daily practice as with other systems. Our graduates hold high-grade positions everywhere. Send to-day for booklets, testimonials, guarantee offer, etc.

CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
930 Chicago Opera House Block, Chicago, Ill.

Weis 4-Drawer Mission Vertical File

Holds 20,000 Letters. Solid Golden or Weathered Oak, $12.00. Each drawer equipped with roller bearings, patent lever locking follow block and oxidized fittings. Inside dimensions—22½ inches long, 12 wide, 10⅛ high. Finished all four sides. Great economy in design enables us to sell these high class, dust proof files at remarkably low prices. Shipping weight 100 pounds.

4-Drawer, $12.00; 3-Drawer, $9.75; 2-Drawer, $6.75. Prices F. O. B. Factory.

Invoice and legal size cabinets at proportionate prices. Send for catalog of Weis Card Indexes, Sectional Book-cases, Postal Scales, and other business time savers. If your dealer cannot supply them, send direct.

THE Weis MFG. CO.
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Something New in High Grade Smoking Tobacco

Orchid Tobacco is an entirely new blend. It's the culmination of a century's experience in the production of smoking tobaccos.

It has an exceedingly attractive aroma, a flavor and taste superior to anything before offered to pipe smokers. It's so delicate, refined and enticing that every puff brings keener appreciation. This delightful flavor is *natural*, developed and perfected solely by careful selection and skill in curing and blending. No artificial flavor has been added.

Orchid SMOKING TOBACCO

is for the discriminating smoker, the man who appreciates the difference between *good* tobacco and the *exceptionally fine* tobacco.

Orchid Tobacco sells for $3 a pound; $1.50 half pound; 75c. quarter pound. If your dealer hasn't it, we will send either quantity prepaid on receipt of price.

To Dealers: Orchid Tobacco is being extensively advertised all over the country. In this way a demand is being created which must be met by the local dealer. Write us and we will put you in touch with the distributer in your district.

FRISHMUTH BRO. & CO.,
Glenwood and Lehigh Aves.,
Phila., Pa.

The Oldest Independent Tobacco Manufacturers in the Country.

PERSONAL

Secretary Taft's Boy.—A much-traveled youngster is Charles Taft, the ten-year-old son of the globe-trotting Secretary of War. He has been twice around the globe with his father, and on each occasion has been the pet and the toast of the party. A writer in *Human Life* (February) tells of Master Taft's last world-tour and of the royal good times he enjoyed. To quote:

It was not until he arrived at Japan, upon the return of the Taft party from the Philippines, that Charlie found himself quite as important a personage as his father. The Japanese lavish attention upon their children. Their dolls and toys are the most wonderful in the world, and their miniature gardens and tiny houses are veritable play-palaces. In the eyes of the Japanese Charlie was a real prince, and was accorded all the honors of a child of royal blood.

He was taken notice of "officially," and entertainments of the most lavish sort were provided for him. A royal carriage, drawn by horses wearing gold and silver harnesses and decorated with chrysanthemums was placed at his disposal. An official interpreter and guide, regaled in the livery of the Emperor, showed him the "sights of Tokyo. The people cheered and gave him a "banzai," or hurrah, as he passed through the streets. With a dignity as polished as that of his diplomatic daddy, he responded to the salutes and bared his head and smiled happily.

In St. Petersburg the young man had an adventure that nearly caused an international rupture. So great was the crowd at the station when the Secretary and his party arrived that Master Charlie for a moment was separated from his father and got lost in the mob. He tried to rush through the cordon of soldiers and was handled roughly. He was momentarily mistaken for a bomb-thrower, but his father caught sight of his frightened face and he was quickly restored to his side. Arriving in New York Charlie was "interviewed." He exprest his appreciation of all the courtesies shown him in brief manly words, declaring that his head was not turned, and that he should return to the public schools "the same as before." In Washington Charlie is a schoolmate of Quentin Roosevelt and they are great chums.

One day last summer at Murray Bay, where the Taft family take their vacations, he was much distrest because his sister would not play tennis with him. There were tears in his eyes, for he loves the game.

"Never mind," comforted his father, "I'll play with you, Charlie."

The tears vanished, and the youthful son of the Secretary grinned as he surveyed his father's portly form.

"If you play with me, you'll probably beat me," the boy retorted, "for I'll laugh."

Young Charlie's ambition is to go to West Point, and his favorite recreation is drilling and building imaginary forts and conducting mimic warfare. America may yet see the grandson and son of two Cabinet ministers at the head of the Army.

An American Judge on Foreign Soil.—A United States court, sitting in various cities of China, has for the past year administered the laws to resident Americans. These rights, secured to us years ago by treaty, have in times past been enjoyed under the jurisdiction of our American consuls. After persistent efforts, however, by Secretaries Blaine, Hay, and Root, Congress, realizing our obligations, in 1906 authorized the appointment of a Judicial Court for the Empire, composed of men whose training would insure a legal administration of the highest order. Lebbeus Redmond Wilfley, a Missourian,

THE TRAVELER'S HANDBOOK.
Tells you all about foreign shopping, hotels, tips, usages, etiquette, and other details of comfort and convenience. 12mo, cloth, $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York and London.

The Doylemarx Piano

I Want to See a Piano in Every Home

I am going to make such a liberal offer, one that takes so little money to accept, that anyone can now have a beautiful, high-grade Piano in their own home.

How can I do this?

By selling you the Doylemarx Piano right from the factory with only the very smallest manufacturing profit added to the factory cost! In this way

I Can Save You Two Profits

on your piano, and give you almost your own time to pay for it. All I ask is a small payment when the Piano is shipped, and after that a few dollars a month to suit your convenience.

I absolutely guarantee the Doylemarx Piano to be **the best piano value in the world.** It is the result of 48 years of study and work by practical piano experts. Its tone is rich and resonant, its action responsive and durable, its case artistic and beautiful.

A Year's Free Trial

To show you my faith in the Doylemarx Piano, I guarantee absolutely that it will please and satisfy you, or I will take it back within a year if you wish, and give you another piano. Can anything be fairer?

Stool and Scarf Free I want *you* to have my illustrated book on pianos. I want *you* to see why Doylemarx Pianos are superior, and to understand how, by selling direct, I save you a large share of the usual price of a piano. Write for this book and learn how to get a stool, scarf and piano music FREE. Remember, we sell on easy terms, we prepay freight and absolutely guarantee satisfaction.

Write me personally,

M. DOYLE MARKS, Vice-Pres. and Manager

D. S. ANDRUS & CO.

115 Baldwin Street, Elmira, N. Y.

Old pianos or organs taken in exchange as part payment.

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6% ***Two Year Certificates of Deposit***

bearing 6 per cent. interest and absolutely secured by first mortgages on improved real estate.

A profitable investment—
Absolutely safe—
Interest checks every six months—
Money not tied up for a long period—
but if you *do* allow it to remain on deposit for seven years it participates in the earnings of the Company—

Would you like to know more about it? Ask for the booklet—

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AUTHORS Having MSS. (narratives, poetical, scientific or historical) and desiring consideration for BOOK issue may submit copy. Careful readings, no charge, capital invested if favorabl passed upon. Best workmanship, cloth bindings only.
THE ROXBURGH PUB. CO. (Inc.), 61 COURT ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SIX PER CENT

The conservative management of this bank, together with its ample capital, assures absolute security for all deposits. Write for booklet "D."

FIRST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CAPITAL $100,000.00 BILLINGS, MONT.

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has been the first presiding judge, and, according to a writer in *The Outlook*, he has not only rendered the most efficient kind of service, but his fearless and impartial administration of justice has won for the American nation a respect too little deserved in the past. His rigorous administration of justice has aroused enmity, however, and he is now in this country to defend his course. Of Judge Wilfley's work in Shanghai we read:

For many years Shanghai has been an international dumping-ground. It has received an influx of many undesirable characters, an influx in which our country has been only too prominently represented. Among these characters were certain "shyster" lawyers who had found it convenient to leave other places. Much more in evidence were sharpers, swindlers, and gamblers, but especially so large a number of loose women, who either came from America or who found it advisable to claim to have done so, that not only in Shanghai but in all Chinese ports the term "American girl" has become a vernacular term of moral contempt and reproach. Some of the lawyers above mentioned were in league with the swindlers and bad characters, defending their interests, assisting them to defy law and decency, and confusing the consular courts. Of course this boldness and arrogance of the combined resources of vice had a pernicious effect upon the American name in general, and in particular upon our commercial, social, educational, and other interests throughout China. Such a condition confronted Judge Wilfley when he took charge of the new court.

As the first necessary step in the execution of justice, Judge Wilfley gave notice that a written examination would be held for admission to the bar of his court. There were eight applicants. Two passed! Those who did not claimed that Judge Wilfley had acted without the authority either of the Department of State or of the Department of Justice, and that he should be "impeached." As a matter of fact, the legality of holding examinations of the sort here objected to is a question upon which the Supreme Court has long since passed.

Within a week of its opening a number of the leading gambling-house keepers and swindlers were brought before the court. They were tried, convicted, and sentenced to terms of imprisonment. This startled the foreign criminal class and corre-

GLAD TO BE HOME

Soldier Appreciates the Right Kind of Food

A soldier's life, especially the U. S. soldier in the tropics, is often full of hardship, as much on account of improper food as of climate or the enemy's bullets.

"I entered the service," writes an Okla. man, "for duty in the Philippines, and at time of enlistment was healthy, weighing 150 lbs.

"Food improperly prepared, along with the tropical climate, soon caused my health to fail, so that when I returned to San Francisco to be mustered out, I weighed only 110 lbs. and was much reduced in strength.

"On arrival we were issued what is called a convalescent ration, but it did not seem to build me up and after a time I concluded to try Grape-Nuts. After using it for two weeks I showed improvement and I was glad to be home where I could get the proper food.

"I have been using Grape-Nuts ever since and heartily recommend it to all soldiers returning from the Philippines, or to any person suffering from indigestion and loss of vigor.

"The U. S. Government would do well to include Grape-Nuts in their 'convalescence ration,' for soldiers who have become sick or run down from service in a tropical climate."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

$200
Victor-Victrola
A new style Victor
All the refined entertainment which only the Victor can supply, in a new and elegant setting.
The horn and all moving parts are entirely concealed in a handsome mahogany cabinet, and the music is made loud or soft by opening or closing the small doors.
The cabinet contains albums for 150 records and drawer for accessories. All metal parts heavily gold-plated.
The most complete of all musical instruments.
Hear the Victor-Victrola at any music house or talking-machine merchant's. Write to us for descriptive booklet.
VICTOR TALKING MACHINE CO., Camden, N. J.
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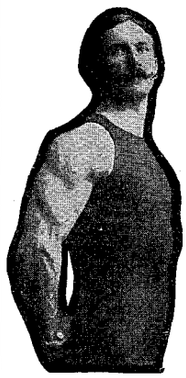
Victor
HIS MASTER'S VOICE



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For Health, Strength and Endurance

Send for my 64-page illustrated book

Lung and Muscle Culture

The most instructive treatise ever published on the vital subject of Deep Breathing—Correct and Incorrect Breathing clearly described with diagrams and illustrations.

The information given in this book has led thousands into the correct path to health and strength. Over 200,000 already sold. **Sent on receipt of 10c.** (stamps or coin). Address

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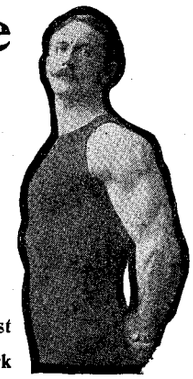

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spondingly impressed the Chinese. In one specially flagrant case an American had induced a Chinaman to pay six thousand taels ($4,500) for the lease of a building to be used as a gambling resort at the coming races, knowing perfectly well that gambling was prohibited by the Municipal Council. The American court gave judgment in favor of the Chinaman and ordered the district attorney to file the information against the American for obtaining money under false pretenses. Within ten days that American was tried and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Shanghai jail. Judge Wilfley's course with regard to other loose characters was characterized by a like promptness and efficiency. All the eight American keepers of houses of ill fame were brought into court. They pleaded guilty and were fined a thousand dollars each. So summary was the action against disreputable houses that all of them kept by American women were closed, and their inmates, over sixty in all, thereupon left China.

In civil as well as in criminal cases Judge Wilfley's record is worthy of note. The result of Judge Wilfley's activity is not only the recovery of the American good name, and not only the conservation of American interests, but also present confidence on the part of the Chinese that their rights are exactly as secure when considered by this tribunal as are the rights of an American.

Legislation should now be secured from Congress to correct defects in the system of law in force in China. Judge Wilfley urges the passage of an act providing, first, for certain specific and peculiar needs of Americans in China, and, second, for the adoption for general purposes of the California codes as a basis of jurisprudence. This would be appropriate and practical, since appeals from Judge Wilfley's court lie to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which sits in California. Nor should Congressmen neglect their opportunity of showing in this way their appreciation of an American who has redeemed the American name in China, in spite of the threats and obstruction of corrupt and selfish enemies who hate and fear an unswerving administration of justice.

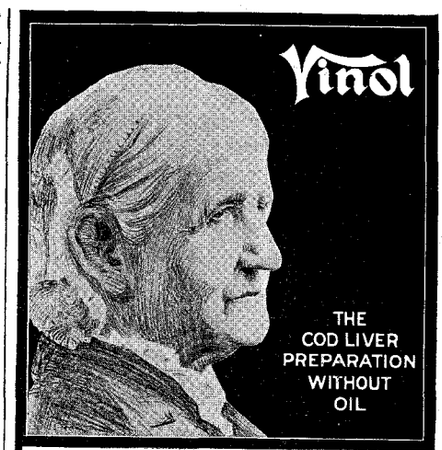
Around the World on Foot.—It is, perhaps, an unusual occurrence for the Mayor's office in New York City to be called upon to certify the presence of a stranger as a visitor to the city. Yet such was the case the other day when Henri Mosse, who for the past four years has been making a trip around the globe on foot, visited New York en route for Quebec, where he intended to take passage for France. Upon his arrival in Paris he will end an endurance test of French and English walkers, for he is the sole survivor of eight men who undertook a walking-trip of over 50,000 miles. The New York *Tribune* of January 22 thus recounts the events of this trip:

Henri Mosse, who has been tramping around the world for nearly four years on a 50,000-franc wager to test the endurance of French and English walkers, called at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, yesterday to get a certificate that he had visited this city. He has to be in Lyons, France, by June 14, and must go to Albany, Buffalo, and Quebec, walking all the way, to win the wager. He will sail from Quebec to France when he ends his walk.

Mosse is the only one left of eight men who started on the walk, which was a contest between the Tourists' Club of France and the Sportsmen's Club of London. Teams of two men each started from different parts of the world, Mosse and his partner, Georges Moss, beginning their walk in Turkey. The men were to walk around the world and make at least 50,000 kilometers. Mosse has already covered 40,000 kilometers, or about 55,000 miles. He has been in nearly every country of the globe, including Australia, Africa, Asia, Europe, and America.

Three of the eight died in Australia, two were murdered in Abyssinia, one was killed in China, and one committed suicide in Turkey.

When Mosse and his partner were in Turkey they went without food for forty-eight hours. Then Moss shot himself. Mosse has had many hairbreadth escapes from death. He had the hardest time crossing Abyssinia, where he met many hostile peoples, but he reached Menelek, the king, and obtained his signature in a remarkable book he carries. He has in



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this book seals, postmarks, signatures, stamps, and letters from kings, queens, titled persons, and high officials all over the world. Mosse was compelled by the terms of the wager to earn his own living by lecturing or selling his cards. The Mayor wrote his name in Mosse's book.

Before Kipling Was Famous.—Those who have read Rudyard Kipling's "American Notes" will recall that he entered this country through the Golden Gate and that it was in San Francisco that he gained his first impressions of the American at home. His initial visit to the United States took place in 1889, after a journalistic career which had been almost entirely confined to the newspapers of India. Recounting this visit of Mr. Kipling to San Francisco, Bailey Millard remarks in *The Bookman* that had his hosts on that occasion fully realized the future which the young journalist would win for himself in the literary world they might, perhaps, have accorded him more deference. Of the lack of appreciation shown the man who has just won the Nobel Prize for literary excellence, and of Mr. Kipling's expression at that time, of his determination to leave the newspaper office to become a man of letters, the writer says:

In the San Francisco Press Club they will tell you a story of how Kipling, who was anxious to raise money to meet his traveling expenses, offered two Mulvaney manuscripts to the Sunday editor of a local journal, and of how the editor, after reading them over, returned them to the author with his thanks and the comment that, while they were well written, they were not "available," as there was no interest in East Indian tales in this country. I have heard this story repeated so many times that I am inclined to think it is true, tho the editor, probably covered with confusion by the wonderful subsequent popularity of those very tales, would never admit the authenticity of the report. If it was true, as many believe and declare, here was another Kiplingian reason why San Francisco was "a perfectly mad city."

Well do I remember my last meeting with Kipling, on the occasion of his departure from town, after his inglorious discovery of us. It was at the Palace Hotel, where he was packing his trunk.

"Where are you bound?" I asked.

"For a journey through the States—Chicago, Buffalo, New York," he replied.

"And then?"

"To London."

"What shall you do there?" I inquired—"journalism?"

"Literary work," was his brief reply.

'You are going to try to live by your pen?" I asked, and I remember that when he said "Yes" I was full of grave apprehension for him. I had known other young men who had gone to London to live by their pens. Most of them had been starved out.

"Yes," he replied, "I am going to try for it."

And he did "try for it," working desperately hard, with very meager encouragement at first, living in cheap London lodgings, content with small payment for his literary wares. Even when most discouraged he never entertained a thought of going back to journalism, but clung tenaciously to literature. He was not gone from San Francisco a year before we were all avidly devouring the "Plain Tales," "The Phantom Rickshaw," and "Soldiers Three," and the whole country was ablaze with the fame of "that fellow Kipling." But the first harsh chapters of the "American Notes" tempered the literary pleasure of some of us.

It is to Mr. Kipling's credit that in his revised edition he diluted his vitriol.

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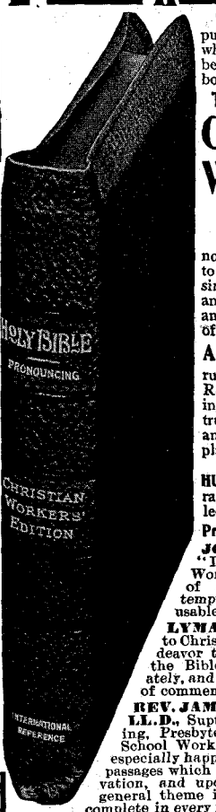

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He Misunderstood.—"Did you ever try drowning your sorrow?"

"Nope; she's stronger than I am, and besides, it would be murder."—*Houston Post.*

The Modern Mother.—MADAME (to the nursemaid, who has just brought home her four children from a walk)—"Dear me, Anna, how changed the children look since I last saw them! Are you quite sure they are the right ones?"—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

No Difference.—"Mama, may I get on the donkey's back?"

"No, dear. But if you are good papa will take you on his back. That will be just the same."—*Rire* (Paris).

The Birds' Friend.—"The winter is now come. You know the saying, 'Remember the birds!'"

"That's so. By the way, don't forget the reed-birds for my breakfast to-morrow morning."—*Fliegende Blaetter* (Munich).

Ananias's Calling.—THE DENTIST—"Now, open wide your mouth and I won't hurt you a bit."

THE PATIENT (after the extraction)—"Doctor, I know what Ananias did for a living now."—*Home Herald,* Chicago.

Sure of Her Ground.—MISTRESS—"Jane, I saw the milkman kiss you this morning. In the future I will take the milk in."

JANE—"'Twouldn't be no use, mum. He's promised never to kiss anybody but me."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Two Ages of Men.—There are two periods in a man's life when he is unable to understand women. One is before marriage and the other after.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Not Worth It.—NODD—"There was to be a meeting of my creditors to-day."

TODD—"Well, wasn't there?"

"No. They unanimously agreed that they couldn't afford to spend the time."—*Life.*

True Generosity.—"They say very few authors sleep more than seven hours a day."

"But think how much slumber they furnish other people."—*The Herald and Presbyter.*

Intelligent Advice.—INTELLIGENT RESCUER (to skater who has fallen through)—"Steady, old man, steady! Keep cool!"—*The Bystander.*

A Justifiable Desire.—JUDGE DOWLING—"Have you anything to say against the verdict?"

PRISONER (who has received life-sentence)—"Only that if I don't live to serve it out I wish you would put my attorney in to finish it."—*Judge.*

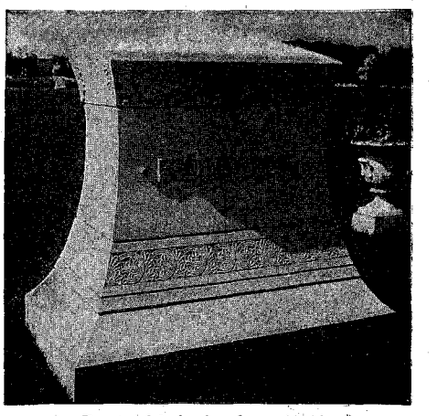
Dangerous Inflation.—FAT MAN (to dentist)—"Are you going to give me gas?"

DENTIST—"Certainly, sir."

FAT MAN—"Then better anchor me down first."—*Judge.*

"We Will Put Your Name on File."—THE NEEDY ONE—"I say, old man, could you lend me a dollar for a day or two?"

THE OTHER ONE—"My dear fellow, the dollar I lend is out at present, and I've several names down for it when it comes back."—*Harper's Weekly.*



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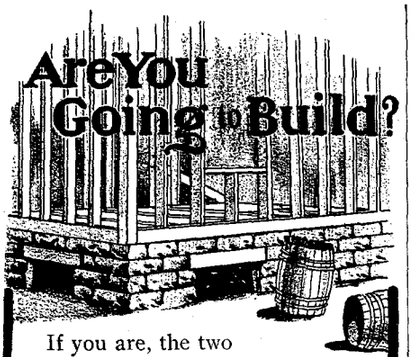

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A Careful Imitation.—"Ruth," said the mother of a little miss who was entertaining a couple of small playmates, "why don't you play something instead of sitting and looking miserable?"

RUTH—"We're playing we're grown-up women making a call."—*Chicago Daily News.*

His Attorney.—A man arrested for murder was assigned a shyster whose crude appearance caused the unfortunate prisoner to ask the judge:

"Is this my lawyer?"

"Yes," replied his Honor.

"Is he going to defend me?"

"Yes."

"If he should die, could I have another?"

"Yes."

"Can I see him alone in the back room for a few minutes?"—*Short Stories.*

Merely Necessary Precautions.—The sexton of a "swell colored church" in Richmond was closing the windows one blustery Sunday morning during service when he was beckoned to the side of a young negress, the widow of a certain Thomas.

"Why is yo' shettin' dose winders, Mr. Jones?" she demanded in a hoarse whisper. "De air in dis church is suff'catin' now!"

"It's de minister's orders," replied the sexton, obstinately. "It's a cold day, Mis' Thomas, an' we ain't goin' to take no chance on losin' any o' de lambs of dis fold while dere's a big debt overhangin' dis church."—*Cleveland Leader.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

January 25.—The revolutionary movement in Haiti is suppressed, and the leader, Jean Juneau, is captured and put to death.

The Japanese Government issues an order prohibiting all emigration to the Hawaiian Islands.

January 26.—The United States torpedo-boat flotilla reaches Buenos Ayres.

January 27.—The American expedition into the interior of the Kongo Free State, led by R. Dorsey Mahun, is attacked by natives and compelled to withdraw.

January 28.—An imperial ukase sanctions a Russian internal loan of $83,000,000 at 4 per cent.

The Chamber of Deputies sustains, by a vote of 428 to 92, the French Government's policy in Morocco.

January 30.—The flag of the *Chesapeake*, taken in Boston Harbor by the British ship *Shannon* in 1813, is sold in London for $4,250, to a dealer supposedly acting for an American buyer.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

January 24.—A movement is instituted in Chicago to raise a fund of $150,000 for the city's unemployed.

A $1,000,000 fire destroys the official city and county buildings in Portland, Me.

January 25.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad announces that all employees engaged in running or directing trains must be total abstainers from intoxicants.

January 28.—The Chicago Association of Commerce announces that a movement has been organized to assemble in Washington, February 3, and urge the revision of the tariff without political interference.

January 29.—At a meeting of coal operators in Pittsburg it is decided that unless the miners accept a reduction in wages of ten cents a ton, every mine in the Pittsburg district, producing 55,000,000 tons a year, will be closed.

WASHINGTON.

January 27.—The United States Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the law prohibiting discrimination against members of labor organizations by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce.

January 29.—The Secretary of Agriculture declares that forests are necessary to save the rivers of the East and South.

January 30.—Representatives of the American Civic Association submit to President Roosevelt a plan for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

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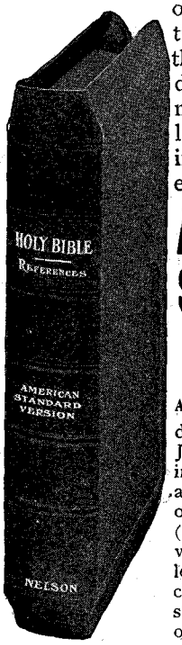

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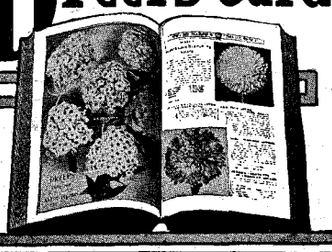

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR.

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer anonymous communications.*

"R. McI.," Gate City, Va.—The preferred pronunciation of the verb to *envelop* is en-vel'up; there is an alternative pronunciation, en-vel'op (*o* as in no). The preferred pronunciation of the noun is en'vel-op (*o* as in no); the alternative is en-vel'op (*o* as in no). There is, however, a third pronunciation in which the last syllable is pronounced as if spelled "up," that has some vogue. Walker records a practise that prevailed in his time of pronouncing the word an'vel-ope (*a* as in arm; *o* as in no), but as the word has been in use since the days of Chaucer it may be considered as thoroughly naturalized, and there is no good reason for retaining this foreign pronunciation.

"A. I. E. E.," New York City. "I do not find the word *arkless*, the negative adjective of *arc*, in the Standard Dictionary. Is my spelling correct?"

The negative adjective being composed of *arc* + *less* is *arcless* and not arkless. As the negative forms of a very large number of words are made by simply adding a negative termination, the commonest of this class of words are usually omitted from the vocabularies.

"C. B. H.," New York City.—"What is the meaning of the word *eutectic* which I do not find in my dictionary?"

The Standard Dictionary defines *eutectic* as an adjective meaning "melting readily or at a low temperature; said of a compound substance that has a lower fusing-point than its components have by themselves." As a noun it is "a eutectic substance, as an alloy."

"J. R.," Indianapolis, Ind.—"What or who is 'the Man of December' referred to by John Hay in 'Castilian Days'?"

"The Man of December" was Louis Napoleon, who was elected president of the French Republic December 10, 1848, effected a *coup d'état* December 2, 1851, and was made emperor December 2, 1852. He reigned as Napoleon III., emperor of the French, from 1852 until the surrender of Sédan, September 2, 1870.

"A. B. R.," Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The word *the*, when named and emphatic is pronounced dhî ("i" as in machine); when unemphatic, dhi ("i" as in pin); and when unemphatic *before a consonant*, dhe ("e" obscure, as in moment).

"A. R.," New York.—"Kindly advise me what to do when I have to translate from English into some other language such words as *dilation*, *sycophant*, and *symposium*, which have in English a meaning quite different from those they have in other languages. I know that in English by *symposium* we understand a collection of opinions or essays, but this is incorrect."

In English the word *dilation* has two distinct meanings: The first is "the act of dilating or expanding." This term is correctly *dilatation*. The second is "delay, procrastination, postponement." Of these meanings the latter has become obsolete through disuse. *Sycophant* also has two meanings: (1) A servile flatterer; a parasite. (2) An informer, accuser, or slanderer. The latter is the original meaning of the word. *Symposium* in English means: (1) A conversational feast or banquet. The *symposium* was the intellectual side of the feast, says Myers in his "Outlines of Ancient History." Among the ancient Greeks the symposium followed the dinner, and was characterized by the drinking of wine mixt with water (Greek, *syn*, together, and *pinō*, drink), by intellectual and entertaining conversation, and by music, dancing, and other amusements. (2) Hence, a collection of comments or opinions brought together; especially such a collection treating the same subject, but by different writers.

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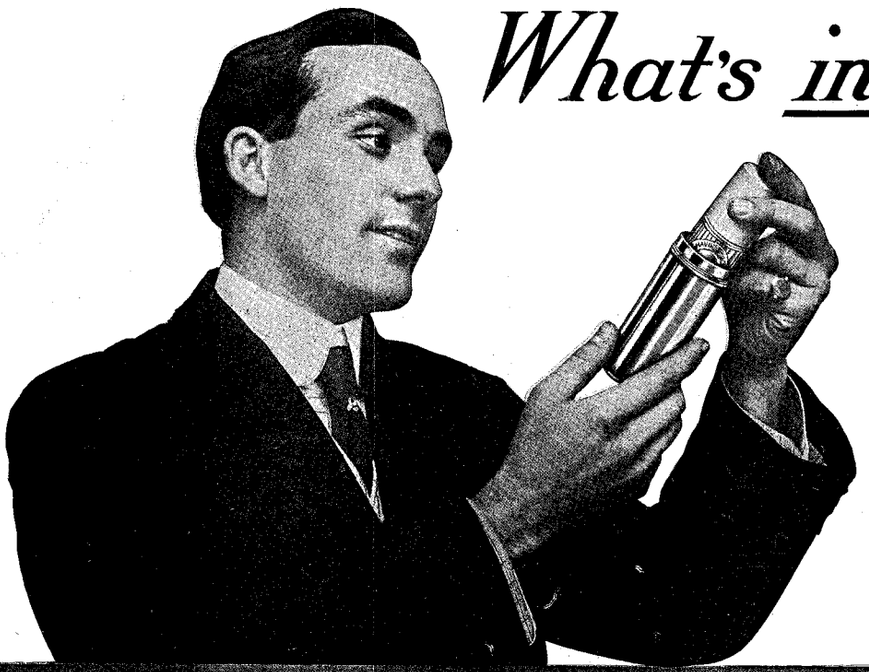

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